

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF HOLKAR STATE

FOR

1933



INDORE.

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REPORT

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Administration of the Holkar State 1933.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Introductory.

A major portion of the territories constituting the Holkar State lies between 21°.22' and 24°.40' North Latitude and 74°.22' and 77°.30' East Longitude. But if the isolated *pargana* of Nandwai lying in the midst of the Udaipur State and the detached *pargana* of Alampur surrounded by the territories of Gwalior, Datia and Samthar in the Bundelkhand Agency are included, the ultimate limits of the State extend to 21°.22' and 26°.60' North Latitude and 74°.22' and 78°.51' East Longitude. The State is made up of as many as eleven blocks separated from one another by intervening territories of other States; and owing to this non-contiguity of the component parts it is impossible to describe precisely the boundaries of the State as a whole. Broadly speaking, however, it may be said that the State is bounded on the North by the Udaipur and Kotah States of Rajputana, on the North East by Jhalawar; on the East by Gwalior, Dewas, Dhar and Bhopal States and the British Nimar in the Central Provinces; on the South by the Khandesh District of the Bombay Presidency; and on the West by the Gwalior and Barwani States.

Situation: boundaries and area.

2. The total area of the State is 9,902 square miles.

3. The territories of the State fall into three natural divisions which can with little difficulty be distinguished from one another by the nature of the soil and the climatic conditions possessed by them, viz, the Hilly 5,348,609 square miles, the Plateau 4,509,565 square miles and the Plain 43,837 square miles.

Physical features.

4. The Hill system of the State is formed by the great Vindhyan range with its several branches and the Satpuras. The Vindhya cross the State roughly from east to west, entering the Khategaon *pargana* of the Nemawar district, and passing beyond touch the village of Baurikhera (Dhar territory) where close by stands the Basoda Peak (2,488 feet above the sea level) in the Holkar State. Its off-shoots also lie within several other parts of the State, e.g., Depalpur, Indore, Mhow, etc. The Satpuras traverse the State for a distance of 70 miles from north-east to south-west over a width of about thirty miles. On these hills lies an elevated plateau (2,500 feet), about 9 square miles in area, at Sirwal which, if it were more accessible, might have been a useful summer resort. The hilly tract comprises the districts of Nemawar and Nimar and the Petlawad *pargana* of the Indore district.

5. The Plateau division includes the districts of Rampura-Bhanpura, Mehidpur and Indore (excluding the Petlawad *pargana*) which all lie in the high-land tracts of Malwa, having a black soil of high fertility with a moderate rainfall of 30 inches in the year. All the ordinary crops

grow there without irrigation. The climate is temperate and equable owing to the elevation which averages 1,600 feet and rises in some places to over 2,000 feet above the sea level.

6. The Plain area, consisting of the solitary *pargana* of Alampur, has a climate subject to extremes and an average rainfall of 32 inches in the year, while the soil there is not as fertile as that of the plateau.

7. The only important rivers of the State are the Chambal and the Narbada with their six and twenty four tributaries respectively, their total drainage basin covering nearly 1,093 square miles. To add to these, there are several large tanks like those at Maheshwar, Depalpur, Hasalpur and Yeshwantnagar and many smaller ones elsewhere which are also used for irrigation. The rivers, however, in spite of their fairly extensive drainage are, comparatively speaking, not very useful for irrigation or navigation purposes because, in most cases, of rocky beds and high banks.

Population: religion and occupation of the people.

8. The population of the State, according to the census of 1931, is 13,25,089, showing an increase of 14.5% over the last census figure. During the last 10 years there has been a considerable influx of people, specially from the States of Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency. The number of the immigrant population stands at 3,09,991, or 23% of the total. Hindus form the bulk of the population numbering 11,80,357 (89%) including 15,080 Jains. Mohammadans come next with a total of 1,06,945 (8%). Christians number 5,596, persons belonging to other religions 1,608 and other tribes 30,583. Thus people of almost all religious denominations of India live in the State, but the predominant religion is Hinduism.

9. The distribution of area and population in the five districts of the State stands as under:—

	Area.	Population.
1. Indore District.	1,649.179	3,93,202
2. Rampura-Bhanpura District.	2,161.108	2,23,716
3. Mehidpur District.	907.716	1,43,936
4. Nimar District.	4,138.747	4,64,263
5. Nemawar District.	1,045.261	99,972

The density of population for the State, as a whole, was 135 persons to the square mile. For every 1,000 males there were 911 females in the State and 731 females in the City.

10. There are 28 towns with a total population of 2,92,562 and 3,659 villages with 10,32,527 inhabitants. About 60 per cent of the rural population lives in small villages of less than 500 persons.

11. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture. In the City the chief industry is cotton.

12. According to the census of 1931 the number of workers engaged in the different occupations stands as below:—

Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	4,36,826
Industry.	65,567
Trade.	30,857

Domestic Service.	12,169
Public Administration.		11,819
Professions and Liberal Arts.		10,940
Public Force.	8,949
Transport.	7,759
Personal income.	1,741
Exploitation of minerals.	219
Insufficiently described occupations.		55,262
Unproductive occupations.	10,364

13. Hindi is the language spoken by 10,71,955 persons forming 81% of the total. Other languages of importance are Bhili spoken by 1,54,833 and Marathi by 45,668 persons. The number of literates has risen to 1,06,412. Out of every 1,000 persons aged 5 years and over, 93 are literate. In the city the male literates number 396 and female literates 124 per thousand.

14. Indore, the Premier State in Central India, was founded by Malhar Rao Holkar. Originally the family was known as Veerkar but the name was later on changed to Holkar, after the name of the town 'Hol' to which Malhar Rao belonged. The arms used by the State consist of a *Khanda* (broad sword) and lance Saltire-wise over a field of poppy and wheat in which a Sacred Bull (*Nandi*) couchant and a horse rearing are depicted. A sun in splendour under a *Chhatra* or royal umbrella forms the crest. Historical.

15. The History of the Holkars is too well known to need a detailed account to recall to memory the influence and power possessed by them in contemporary history, soon after the foundation of the State. The importance, prestige and status enjoyed by the State in the earlier years have been maintained by an illustrious line of * rulers who were not only warriors through instinct and inheritance but also wise administrators; and though in course of time and through the vicissitudes of fortune the territories possessed by the Holkar State were much reduced, the State continued, and still continues, to be held in high consideration by the British Government. In 1818 the Holkar State entered into a treaty of peace with the British Government and that treaty determines to this day the relationship of the State with them. The State has since then always sided with the British, and loyalty to the British Crown has been the cherished privilege of its Rulers. The Holkar State has rendered valuable military and other assistance on occasions of Imperial necessity, e.g., the last Great War when the entire resources of the State were placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. The Rulers enjoy the hereditary title of "Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree" and a salute of 21 guns within their own territories and 19 outside them.

16. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, was born on the 6th September, 1908. Having received his early education at Indore, he went to England for his secondary education and remained there from 1920 to 1923. In February 1924, he married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur). He again went to Oxford for his further education in 1926. He passed his Responsions the same year and his Moderations in 1927. He was in the Christ Church College, Oxford, from 1927 till his return to Indore in 1929. His Highness assumed Ruling Powers in May, 1930.

* 1. Malhar Rao I (1728-1766); 2. Ahilya Bai (1766-1795); 3. Tukoji Rao I (1795-1797); 4. Yeshwant Rao I (1798-1811); 5. Malhar Rao II (1811-1833); 6. Martand Rao (1833-1834); 7. Hari Rao (1834-1843); 8. Khande Rao (1843-1844); 9. Tukoji Rao II (1844-1886); 10. Shivaji Rao (1886-1903); 11. Tukoji Rao III (1903-1926).

17. The income of the State for the year 1932-33 was Rs. 1,17,25,557. The fall of about 18 lacs in the average income was due to the world-wide economic and financial depression. From the point of view of revenue the State stands seventh in the whole of India and first in Central India.

(ii) *Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani.*

18. His Highness went on tour in the Rampura-Bhanpura district on the 9th January 1933, and returned to Indore on the 10th February 1933.

19. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani left Indore for Bombay *en route* to Ootacamund on the 18th April 1933. In the course of their tour they visited Kolhapur and Bangalore.

20. Her Highness sailed from Bombay for Europe on the 12th June 1933. His Highness returned to Indore on the 27th June 1933.

21. His Highness left Indore for Bombay on the 25th July from where he sailed for Europe on the 27th July.

22. A daughter was born to Their Highnesses on the 20th October 1933 at Paris. The Princess was given the name of 'Ushadevi'.

(iii) *Central Administration.*

State Cabinet.

23. The personnel of the Cabinet underwent considerable changes during the year. Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, and Dewan-i-Khas Bahadur Shreeman Singh, Home Minister, retired. The post of the Deputy Prime Minister was abolished. Mr. Narasingh Vijaya Raghawan was appointed and continued as Finance Minister till the 15th December, and Muntazim-i-Khas Bahadur Vishvanath Prabhakar Bhandarkar was appointed as Home Minister. Aitmad-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Dinanath ceased to be a member of the Cabinet on termination of his services as His Highness' Vakil with His Excellency the Viceroy. The posts of Members for Commerce and Industry, Excise and Public Works were also abolished. Sir Govind Madgavkar, Adviser to the State, was appointed a Member of the Cabinet.

24. Consequent to the abolition of the post of Deputy Prime Minister, the senior-most Minister was under Huzur Order directed to preside over the Cabinet in the absence of the Prime Minister.

25. The Cabinet held 96 sittings. There were 706 cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 1,528 new cases came up during the year. Of these 1,480 were disposed of leaving a balance of 754 cases. The total number of resolutions passed came to 1,317 against 1,114 in the previous year.

26. The Cabinet Appeal Committee as constituted after the above changes in the Cabinet consisted of the three Departmental Ministers and the Honorary Minister. The latter was later on excused from attending the Committee for reasons of health. The senior-most Departmental Minister presided over the Committee. The Committee sat for 23 days during the year. The appeals pending before the Committee at the beginning of the year numbered 87 and 74 fresh appeals came up during the year. Of these 97 were disposed of leaving a balance of 64.

27. One civil miscellaneous application was pending from among those registered during the last year. The number of applications registered during the year was 23 on the civil and 10 on the criminal side.

Out of the total of 24 civil and 10 criminal applications, 23 civil and 7 criminal applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of one civil and 3 criminal applications. There were 3 civil special appeals pending at the beginning of the year; one was admitted during the year. Out of the total of 4 civil special appeals, 3 were disposed of, leaving a balance of one appeal pending at the end of the year.

28. Three criminal appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, and 5 were admitted during the year. Out of the total number of 8 criminal appeals, 7 were disposed of, leaving one pending at the end of the year.

(iv) *Important events and Administrative measures.*

29. The sphere of influence of the *Subhas* was widened. The *Subhas* as the administrative heads of the districts were made responsible for the efficiency of the entire administration of the district and for the welfare of the rural population.

30. His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the creation of the "Cultivators' Benefit Fund". Rao Raja Rajya Bhushan Rai Bahadur Sir Hukumchand, Kt., contributed 2 lakhs of rupees to the fund.

31. The execution of money decrees of the civil courts against the cultivators was suspended in the Manpur Circle of the Mhow *pargana* and 70 villages of the Tonki Circle till the end of January 1934, and in the Petlawad *pargana* till the end of September 1933.

32. In the Nemawar district all agricultural produce of the year and the agricultural cattle were exempted from attachment in the execution of decrees of civil courts till the end of January 1934.

33. The Indore Child Marriage Prevention Act was amended raising the marriageable age of boys and girls from 14 years and 12 years to 18 years and 14 years respectively.

34. The three departments of Customs, Excise and Commerce and Industry were amalgamated and placed in the charge of one head designated as the Commissioner of Customs, Excise and Commerce, who exercised the powers of a first class head of department. The post of the Abkari Member and the Commissioner of Excise and that of the Director of Commerce and Industry were abolished. The departments as amalgamated were placed under the administrative control of the Finance Minister. A new post of Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Commerce and Industry was created.

35. Certain rules and principles were laid down by His Highness the Maharaja in regard to the selection of the future entrants to the Holkar State service and a Public Service Commission was appointed. With a view to bringing about a further decentralisation, the powers of some of the officers were revised.

(v) *Political.*

36. Indore, the premier State in Central India, is in direct political relationship with the Government of India. During the year under report the Hon'ble Mr. B. J. Glancy, C.S.I., C.I.E., Agent to the Governor General in Central India, was appointed as Political Secretary to the Government of India. He was succeeded by the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. R. J. Macnabb who assumed charge of the Office of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India on the 1st July 1933.

37. On the evening of the 29th June, His Highness the Maharaja gave a Banquet at Lal Bagh to bid farewell to the Hon'ble Mr. B. J. Glancy.

38. The relations of His Highness's Government with the Government of India, other Indian States and the Central India Agency continued to be most cordial and satisfactory.

39. According to the terms of agreement in respect of the loan given by the State in 1870, a moiety of net profits from the earnings of the Holkar State Railway was to be paid by the Government of India; but no payment was received on this account by the State owing to the yearly accounts of the Holkar State Railway showing that the said Railway had all along been working at a loss. His Highness' Government engaged a retired Railway Accounts Officer to examine the accounts; and, as the result of his scrutiny, a representation was made to the Government of India in the year 1930. The reply received from the Government of India, in which the suggestions made by the Holkar Government have only been partially accepted, is under the consideration of His Highness' Government.

40. Section 3 of the Freight (Railway and Inland Steam Vessel) Tax Act, 1917, provided for the levy and collection on goods, carried by any railway in British India, of a tax at the rate specified in that behalf. The rate specified in that schedule as originally enacted was a specified rate per maund. Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act 1921 substituted a new Schedule for Schedule I to the principal Act wherein the rate specified was a rate per rupee on net freight payable. The principal Act was repealed by the Indian Finance Act 1922. Both before and after the amendment of the Schedule by the Indian Finance Act 1921, the tax was collected from persons booking goods to and from railway stations in the Indore State. His Highness' Government questioned the validity of such collections and requested refund of the amount of the tax collected at such stations. The Governor General in Council was at the request of His Highness' Government pleased to refer the whole claim, i.e., for the period from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1922, for enquiry to a Court of Arbitration constituted as follows:—

- (i) Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatarji to be President.
- (ii) Rai Bahadur Dinanath, Bar-at-Law, nominee of the Indore State.
- (iii) Mr. F. R. Hawkes, nominee of the Government of India.

41. The Court was directed to report the result of investigation to the Governor General in Council.

42. The Court of Arbitration accordingly met at Delhi and Simla and submitted their report to the Government of India whose orders are awaited.

43. His Highness' Government entered into reciprocity with the Bharatpur State in the matter of registration of motor vehicles and driving licenses.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Revenue Minister

Rao Saheb Mashir Bahadur K. B. TILLOO.

44. Rao Saheb Mashir Bahadur K. B. Tilloo, who officiated as Revenue Minister during the leave of Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur K. G. Reshimwale, was appointed permanently to the post on 23rd January 1933 consequent to the latter's retirement. Rao Saheb Mashir Bahadur S. L. Tambe was confirmed on the post of the Commissioner, Malwa Division. The Commissioners and the *Subhas* toured extensively and exercised an effective control over the *Mahal* work. **Administrative control.**

45. During the year under review the sphere of influence of the *Subhas* was widened. The *Subhas* as the administrative heads of the districts, are now actually responsible for the efficiency of the entire administration of the district and for the welfare of the rural population.

46. The first Holkar Civil Service examination was held in November. The two candidates who topped the list of the successful candidates were appointed to the Holkar Civil Service. The scale of the pay for the *Amins* and *Naib-Amins* fixed under the Holkar Civil Service scheme was revised during the year. The revised pay of the *Amins* is fixed at Rs. 150-20-330 P.M. **Holkar Civil Service.**

47. His Highness the Maharaja toured in the Rampura-Bhanpura district during the month of January 1933. His Highness personally received and heard the petitions of the cultivators. The presence of His Highness roused a great deal of loyal enthusiasm in the people of the district who mustered strong wherever His Highness encamped. His Highness was pleased to abolish the grazing fees on agricultural cattle and also sanctioned the remission of all out-standing arrears on that account. His Highness was also pleased to exempt four forest blocks in the Bhanpura and Garoth *parganas* from the operation of the Games Act and to order their opening up for cultivation as it was submitted to His Highness that considerable damage by wild animals was caused by the existence of these forest blocks adjoining cultivation. **His Highness' tour.**

48. A conference of Revenue Officers was held at Indore in the month of August to discuss the various difficulties experienced in the practical working of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Act. **Revenue Conference.**

49. At the Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held in the year, His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the creation of the "Cultivators' Benefit Fund". Contributions were collected at the Exhibition and received even subsequently. Rao Raja Rajya Bhushan Rai Bahadur Sir Hukumchand, Kt. contributed two lacs of rupees to the fund. The total fund amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 2,20,822-4-1. The amount has been deposited in the Indore Premier Co-operative Bank. **Cultivators' Benefit Fund.**

50. The rainfall in 1932 was heavy in Indore and Nemawar districts, and deficient in the Rampura-Bhanpura district. It was heavy generally throughout the State in the months of July and August. The *Kharif* sowings were adversely affected and in some places the *Kharif* crops were damaged. The total absence of winter rains was unfavourable to the *Rabi* crops. **Seasonal Conditions.**

51. Distress became marked in the Tonki Circle of Nisarpur *pargana* in January 1933. Relief works in the form of construction of a road from **Tonki famine.**

Tonki to Bhanpura within the area of distress were opened and an amount of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for the purpose. Male labourers were offered As. 2 and females As. 1½ per day. Shops were opened for selling *Juar* at 20 Srs. to the Rupee, whereas the prevailing market rate went up as high as 13 seers to the Rupee. Rai Saheb, Seth Jagannath Narayan made a donation of 51 *Manis* of *Juar* which was given as gratuitous relief. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for *Taccavi* for cotton seed. Remissions amounting to Rs. 27,696 and suspensions of revenue were granted in 58 affected villages. A donation of Rs. 1,500 was made by His Highness for giving relief to the people in the Tonki Circle. These measures effectively met the situation and the period of difficulty was tided over.

Scarcity in Petlawad & Manpur.

52. In the Petlawad *pargana* and the Manpur circle of Mhow *pargana*, the *Kharif* crops were much damaged. These tracts are chiefly inhabited by Bhils who give way so easily on the appearance even of a moderate scarcity. To afford work to the needy, construction and repairs to the tanks and wells in the Petlawad *pargana* were undertaken. An amount of Rs. 1,300 was spent on these works. *Taccavi* grants amounting to Rs. 750 for wells and Rs. 1,123 for subsistence were also advanced. In Manpur grain worth Rs. 970 was distributed.

Additional relief measures.

53. In addition to the above measures of relief the following concessions were granted to relieve the cultivators of the Petlawad and Manpur *parganas*, Tonki Circle and the Nemawar district:—

- (1) The rates of 1st class fuel, 2nd class fuel and bamboos from the Rasodi block (Petlawad *pargana*) were reduced from annas twelve, and annas six per cart and Rs. 2-8-0 per hundred to annas eight and annas four and Rs. 1-9-0 respectively, till the end of June 1933.
- (2) The restrictions on the possession and sale of Mahuwa flowers, imposed in 1932, were suspended till the end of December 1933, in the Petlawad *pargana*, including the forest villages.
- (3) The execution of money decrees of the civil courts against the cultivators was suspended in the case of the Manpur Circle of the Mhow *pargana* and 70 villages of the Tonki Circle till the end of January 1934 and of the Petlawad *pargana* till the end of September 1933.
- (4) The agricultural produce and cattle were exempted from attachment in execution of civil court decrees till the end of January 1934 in the Nemawar district.
- (5) The recovery of the forest grazing fees was postponed till the end of October 1933 from the cultivators of (1) the Manpur Circle of the Mhow *pargana*, (2) the Petlawad *pargana*, and (3) 58 villages of the Tonki Circle in the Nisarpur *pargana*.

54. The unsatisfactory character of rainfall to a certain extent told upon the acreage under *Kharif* which recorded a fall of 82,000 acres and that under *Rabi* showed an increase of 3,000 acres as compared with the preceding year, inspite of the fact, that even in that year the *Kharif* area was abnormally small and the *Rabi* area abnormally large. The area under principal crops during the year under report and the preceding year is compared below. The figures of Manpur enter the statistics for the

first time in 1932-33 so that for a proper comparison with the preceding year the area of Manpur has to be excluded from the figures for 1932-33.

Area under principal crops in nearest thousands of acres.

	1932-33 including Manpur.	1932-33 excluding Manpur.	1931-32 excluding Manpur.
Total cropped area	2,159	2,153	2,188
Cotton	497	496	555
Juar	627	626	628
Bajra	94	94	104
Maize	71	71	75
Other Kharif crops	221	220	227
Total Kharif	1,510	1,507	1,589
Wheat	467	465	497
Gram	155	153	144
Alsi	43	43	46
Other Rabi crops	66	66	38
Total Rabi	731	727	725
Double cropped area	82	82	126

Every one of the principal crops except gram showed a contraction of area. Cotton recorded a fall of 59,000 acres and wheat of 32,000. The increase in 'other *Rabi* crops' was practically all due to the conversion of *Kharif* into *Rabi* area in Nemawar where Maghi Tilli was adopted as a substitute crop on a large scale. Quite a large proportion of the area under *Rabi* was simply the normal *Kharif* area converted into former on account of the vagaries of the monsoon. District figures illustrating the point are given below:—

Area under Kharif and Rabi crops in acres to nearest thousand.

District	Kharif.			Rabi.		
	1932-33	1931-32	Increase+ Decrease—	1932-33	1931-32	Increase+ Decrease—
Indore @	129	164	—35	323	302	+21
Mehidpur	213	211	+ 2	92	101	— 9
Rampura	289	265	+24	84	133	—49
Nimar	800	841	—41	108	96	+12
Nemawar	76	108	—32	121	93	+28

@ Excluding Manpur.

55. It will be seen that increase in *Rabi* in Indore, Nimar and Nemawar was entirely due to the contraction in *Kharif*. In Mehidpur and Rampura, *Rabi* contracted there having been an increase in *Kharif*. The contraction of *Rabi* in these two districts was a return to normal whereas the expansion in the other three districts was a mere make-shift partly to recoupe the loss in *Kharif*.

56. The total cropped area fell by over 79,000 acres. As the fall in the Double Cropped area was 44,000 acres the net cropped area showed a fall only of 35,000 acres. The unfavourable monsoon alone is not responsible for this fall. It has been seen that in Mehidpur and Rampura

Fall in cropped area.

Kharif showed an increase. This increase of 26,000 acres in the two districts is accompanied by a fall of 58,000 acres in *Rabi*. The fall in *Rabi* exceeds the increase in *Kharif* by 32,000 acres. The unsatisfactory economic conditions were a contributory cause to the contraction in the *Rabi* area in the two districts.

Sugar-cane.

57. The area under sugarcane is rather small but there are signs of this crop assuming importance in future. The area under sugarcane in the last five years was as follows:—

Year.	Acres.
1932-33	3,158
1931-32	1,971
1930-31	1,336
1929-30	1,557
1928-29	1,492

Though the acreage is small the rate of expansion in 1931-32 and 1932-33 is considerable. An intensive crop like sugar-cane cannot be expected to undergo large expansion within a short time. The importance of this crop, it appears, is now being gradually realised. An increase even of a few hundred acres under this crop is of much importance. Half the area under sugar-cane is in the Indore district in which a small sugar factory has lately been established.

Area.

58. The total area for which regular statistics are prepared is 4,516,211 acres or 7,057 square miles. This includes 537,145 acres or 839 square miles of forest not under the control of the Revenue Department. The occupied area stood at 3,001,211 acres. Of this 2,159,382 acres were under cultivation. Very nearly two-thirds of the total area was under occupation and of the occupied area 72 per cent was under crops. The area under crops forms only 48 per cent of the total area and 64 per cent of cultivable area. Detailed classification of area by districts is shown in Appendix II.

Rainfall in 1933.

59. The rainfall in the year 1933 was abnormally excessive. The average for the State was 47 inches as compared with 38 inches in the preceding year. Figures for the districts are given below:—

District.	1933.	1932.
Indore	58	41
Mehidpur	49	39
Rampura	45	27
Nimar	44	34
Nemawar	50	50

60. The rainfall was excessive all over the State excepting Alampur where it was below normal. The September falls in Nimar were particularly heavy causing floods that damaged property in some villages. Relief in the form of food grain and clothes was given from funds locally subscribed and from the balance of the Gujerat Relief Fund.

Effect on crops.

61. The monsoon appeared in the middle of June as usual and sowings were undertaken in due time. But a period of drought followed lasting about a month. Germination was consequently adversely affected. The period of drought was followed by continuous rains so that no weeding or any other incultural operations could be undertaken. *Kharif* crops, especially in the deeper soils, were thus damaged to a certain extent in Alampur, owing to heavy winter rains. *Rabi* sowings were damaged and as resowing became necessary, *taccavi* advances were given to those who stood in the need of seed grain. The prospects of good *Rabi* crops were quite assuring.

62. The Land Revenue demand and realisations for the year 1932-33 corresponding to *fasli* year 1342 are given as below by districts:— **Demand and Realisations.**

District.			Demand.	Collections.
Indore	Rs. 15,93,326	Rs. 14,68,165
Mehidpur	„ 10,35,075	„ 8,20,597
Garoth	„ 12,04,319	„ 9,62,079
Nimar	„ 15,58,576	„ 13,77,418
Nemawar	„ 5,68,169	„ 4,13,244
Total.	„ 59,59,465	„ 50,41,503

63. The total realisations formed 84 per cent of the demand. In addition to above Rs. 2,13,543 were realised out of the total demand of arrears which stood at Rs. 39,21,983. Looking to the general economic depression and the seasonal conditions that affected the crops the realisations were satisfactory. There is little doubt that the efficient working of the subordinate staff of the department under proper direction and supervision is largely responsible for the year's satisfactory realisations. As compared with the preceding year the Revenue demand declined by Rs. 28,744 inspite of the fact that the newly acquired Manpur territory added Rs. 17,354 to the demand of the year under report. The real fall in the revenue demand after excluding the increase due to addition of Manpur comes to Rs. 46,098. The collections on the other hand showed an increase of Rs. 3,55,573 over the preceding year's figure. The inclusion of Manpur is responsible for an increase only of Rs. 16,275.

64. New area of 5,423 acres was brought under cultivation during the year under report. The revenue from this area comes to Rs. 10,177. In the preceding year such area covered 3,314 acres assessed at Rs. 5,297. The extension of new cultivation is very unevenly distributed in the districts as may be seen from the following figures:— **New cultivation.**

				Area in acres.	Assessment in rupees.
Indore	390	480
Mehidpur	414	698
Rampura	2,832	7,640
Nimar	1,550	1,155
Nemawar	237	204
Total				5,423	10,177

More than half the area and three-fourth the revenue from new cultivation is from the Rampura district.

65. An area of 1,000 acres of the Bilwa block in the Nimar district was disafforested and made available for cultivation. **Disafforestation.**

66. Land with an area of 10,912 acres and an assessment of Rs. 21,951 was surrendered during the year. In the preceding year surrenders covered 6,203 acres assessed at Rs. 10,855. Surrenders show a large increase. Some of the surrendered land was taken up for cultivation by other tenants. The land surrendered, the land retaken from surrendered **Surrenders.**

area by other tenants and the net area given up is shown below by districts:—

	Area in acres.		Assessment in Rupees on			
	Surrendered.	Retaken	Net area surrendered.	Area surrendered.	Area retaken	Net area surrendered.
Indore	344	13	331	676	24	652
Mehidpur	2,615	424	2,191	5,431	964	4,467
Rampura	7,232	1,005	6,227	15,170	2,395	12,775
Nimar	540	—	540	433	—	433
Nemawar	181	—	181	241	—	241
Total	10,912	1,442	9,470	21,951	3,383	18,568

Irrigation.

67. The area actually irrigated during the year stood as follows:—

District.	Area irrigated in 1932-33 (acres).	Area classed as irrigable in the settlement.
Indore	8,563	14,622
Mehidpur	3,806	8,001
Rampura	22,174	27,277
Nimar	16,634	23,934
Nemawar	831	1,944
Total	52,008	75,778

68. Against 52,008 acres irrigated in the year under report the irrigated area of the preceding year was 50,721 acres. Newly irrigated area covered 8,278 acres. An amount of Rs. 4,064 was spent on minor irrigation works in the Indore district.

New villages.

69. As four village sites were expected to be submerged under the water of the Yeshwant Sagar, the inhabitants of the villages were asked to remove themselves to the new village sites selected for the purpose. The new villages will be built according to a new plan on sanitary lines. Sufficient land for each village site has been set apart and it is divided into blocks of convenient sizes. One block would contain only one house with sufficient space on all sides, to ensure ample light and air to the inmates. Roads will be constructed, giving independent access to every house. Four masonry wells, scientifically protected against infection or contamination from outside, have been sunk, one for each village, to provide drinking water. Some blocks in each village will be reserved for buildings for schools, temples, mosques and for common grounds or gardens.

Agricultural stock.

70. The live-stock during the year numbered 14,93,737 as compared with 15,30,914 in the previous year. Bovine stock numbered 11,94,218, sheep and goats 2,65,621, horses 26,524 and other animals 7,374. The number of ploughs and carts was 1,36,906 and 75,428 respectively as against 1,35,425 and 77,116 in the preceding year.

(ii) Land Records.

Director.

Muntazim-i-Khas Bahadur

N. G. KHASGIWALE, B.A., LL.B.

Direction and Inspection.

71. The Director toured for 76 days during the year and inspected 24 places where boundary was disputed. He was assisted in his work by

the Assistant Director Land Records and the Assistant Boundary Officer. Revised *Patwari* Rules were sanctioned by Government and brought into force. Land Record forms were also revised. Revised *Patwari* circles were also sanctioned for the entire State excepting the Sanwer *pargana* owing to the question of *Sanadi Patwaris* remaining undecided in that *pargana*. To bring the *Jagir* villages into a line with the *Khalsa* villages for purposes of compilation of statistics the Government were pleased to sanction the inclusion of *Jagir* villages in the neighbouring *Patwari* circles or the creation of independent circles for *Jagir* villages. This arrangement was brought into force all over the State excepting two *parganas*. *Patwari* schools were in session at Indore and Rampura. Out of the 220 candidates that appeared in the examinations 68 were declared successful. Training in prismatic compass survey was imparted to 6 *Munsarims*.

72. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to order the survey and settlement under the supervision of the Director, Land Records, of such of the *Jagir* and *Istamurar* villages as had not been surveyed and settled. Accordingly the work was started and a programme drawn up covering 81 villages. The work of assessing the 94 *Istamurar* villages, for which record of rights had already been prepared, was in progress during the year. Six villages in the newly disafforested area in Nimar district were settled and orders sanctioning the assessment were passed by Government.

Survey and settlement.

73. Three cases of boundary disputes with foreign States were amicably settled. An amount of Rs. 1,092 was spent on repairs and construction of boundary pillars. Of the 7 cases of internal boundary disputes submitted to the Government sanction was obtained in 2 cases. Demarcation of 32 Military *Birs* was completed.

Boundaries.

(iii) *Settlement Inam Enquiry.*

Settlement Officer

Mashir Bahadur,

in charge Inam Enquiry.

Rao Sahib K. B. TILLOO.

74. The enquiry work during the period under report mainly consisted of the *Zapti* cases, the cases of *Jagirs* recently resumed and the remanded cases. The number of cases under enquiry, was 47 of which 43 were enquired into leaving a balance of 4 cases. The cases remanded under the orders of the Government numbered 32 and those sent for further enquiry numbered 11. Of these 43 cases, 23 were disposed of.

Inam cases.

75. During the year 18 *Inam* registers were prepared. Only 11 more registers have now to be prepared.

Inam Registers.

76. Succession *Nazrana* amounting to Rs. 4,327 was charged in mutation cases.

Succession
Nazarana.

(iv) *Inams and Jagir Estates.*

Superintendent.

Mashir Bahadur,

G. R. TAMBE, B.A., LL.B.,
upto 30th Sept. 1933.

MR. S. G. DUBE,
from 1st October 1933.

77. Under Huzur orders the estates under the Court of Wards were entrusted to the management of the *Subas* and *Amins* excepting those especially retained under the Superintendent Inams and Jagir Estates.

Court of wards.

There were 37 estates in all under the management of the Court of Wards at the end of the year as shown below:—

No. of Estates.	Reason for being placed under Court of Wards.
9	Owing to minority.
12	For want of male heirs.
8	Charitable <i>Sansthanas</i> for proper management.
1	Owing to family disputes.
7	Owing to heavy indebtedness.
<hr/>	
37.	

Mutations

78. During the year under report mutations in respect of one *Jagir* and 96 acres of *Inam* lands were sanctioned by the Government. The *Subas* sanctioned mutation in 26 cases involving *Inam* lands with an area of 150 acres and bearing an assessment of Rs. 308.

Restoration and lapses.

79. Two *Jagir* villages and 49 acres of *Inam* lands were restored and 0.80 acres of *Inam* land lapsed to the State.

(v) Veterinary Department.

80. The number of Veterinary dispensaries was 7 as in the previous year. The health of the cattle remained generally good throughout the State as there were no severe epidemics. Rinderpest which prevailed in endemic form affected 1,650 cattle as against 2,596 in the preceding year. Anthrax and Haemorrhagi-Septecemia affected 39 animals as against 226 in the preceding year. The common foot and mouth disease appeared here and there but did not cause any heavy mortality. In all 31,433 animals were treated in the dispensaries as against 24,326 in the preceding year. This increase is an indication of the growing faith in the treatment given in the dispensaries. The number of major and minor operations performed was 2,153. The improved method of castration by the Burdizzo method generally found favour. Rules to govern horse-breeding operations were made during the year and the people fully availed of the services of the Government stallions.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

*(i) Legislation.**(a) Legislative Committee.*

81. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to sanction the following enactments during the year under report:—

1. The Indore Child Marriage Prevention (Amendment) Act No. I of 1933.
2. The Indore Copyright (Amendment) Act No. II of 1933.
3. The Indore Trade Disputes Act No. III of 1933.
4. The Indore Municipal (Amendment) Act No. V of 1933.

82. Mashir Bahadur M. A. Rashid, Bar-at-Law, continued to work as the President of the Legislative Committee. The Committee met twice during the year and considered the following Bills:—

1. The Indore Provident Insurance Societies Bill.
2. The Indore City Municipal Act Amendment Bill.
3. The Indore Prohibition of Marriage between Old Men and Minor Girls Act Amendment Bill.
4. The Indore Court of Wards Act Amendment Bill.
5. The Indore Registration Act Amendment Bill.
6. The Indore Court Fees Act Amendment Bill.
7. The Indore Workmen's Compensation Bill.
8. The Indore Companies Bill.
9. The Indore Marriage Expenses Controlling Bill.
10. The Indore Merchandise Marks Bill.

83. The Committee passed and submitted to Government for sanction all the above Bills excepting the Indore Companies Bill which was referred to a Select Committee and the Indore Compensation Bill which was postponed for further consideration.

(b) Legal Remembrancer's Office.

84. Muntazim Bahadur J. L. Mital, M.A., LL.B., continued to be the Legal Remembrancer during the year.

85. Thirty-nine notifications were issued during the year on a large variety of subjects, e.g., discouraging child marriages, giving enhanced powers to certain civil and criminal courts, amending the rules regarding trade in firearms, etc.

86. 65 legal references were pending at the beginning of the year. Legal Advice, 259 fresh references were received during the year; and out of a total of 324, as many as 261 references were disposed of, leaving a balance of 63 pending at the end of the year.

**Public Prosecu-
tors & Govern-
ment Pleaders**

87. During the year under report the Public Prosecutor, Indore, conducted 3 confirmation cases and 6 criminal appeals before the Cabinet, and 13 confirmation cases and 86 criminal appeals before the High Court, besides a number of criminal revisions and references. He also conducted 47 sessions cases.

88. The Assistant Public Prosecutor, Indore, conducted 243 criminal appeals and 61 criminal revisions in the sessions court, Indore. As Government Pleader he appeared in 54 pauper cases and conducted 12 civil suits.

89. The Public Prosecutor, Nimar, conducted 31 sessions cases including 10 cases of the last year, 83 criminal appeals including 18 of the last year, and 35 criminal revisions. As Government Pleader he appeared in 14 pauper cases and conducted 1 civil suit.

90. The Public Prosecutor, Garoth, conducted 31 sessions cases, including 9 sessions cases of the last year, 79 criminal appeals and 17 criminal revisions.

91. The following statement shows the number of cases dealt with by the Legal Remembrancer under important heads:—

No.	Cases.	Opening balance.	Cases received during the year.	Cases disposed of.	Closing balance.
1.	Notice under Section 80 of the Indore Civil Procedure Code. ..	5	9	10	4
2.	Pauper Suits.	34	8	9	33

92. The subjoined statement shows the number of applications dealt with in the Legal Remembrancer's Office.

No.	Applications.	Opening balance	Received during the year.	Granted	Rejected or otherwise disposed of.	Pending
1.	For licence to sell <i>Kokanvillas</i> articles.	1	6	3	4	—
2.	Seeking permission of the Prime Minister for lectures by outsiders.	—	58	58	—	—
3.	For the holding of political & communal meetings.	—	7	7	—	—
4.	For allowing amusements after 2 A.M.	—	4	4	—	—
5.	For publishing newspapers & periodicals.	1	4	2	2	1
6.	For licence under the Indore Christian Marriage Act. ..	—	1	1	—	—

93. During the year under report most of the restrictions on lectures by outsiders and on public meetings of a non-political nature were relaxed and all applications for such permissions were exempted from the payment of court fee. The necessity of obtaining permissions for public meetings of a purely religious or literary nature or those arranged or

convened by a 'recognised' society or institution and dealing with non-political and non-communal subjects was dispensed with. The following institutions are recognised by the Government for the purpose of holding public meetings.—

- (1) The Shree Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Tukoganj, Indore.
- (2) The Ahiloyotsav Committee, Indore.
- (3) The Indore Bar Association.
- (4) The Indore General Library.
- (5) The Snehlataganj Association, Indore.
- (6) The Maharashtra Brahmin Sabha, Indore.
- (7) The Harijan Seva Sangh Board, Indore.

94. During the year under report two Acts, one Bill and one set of rules and 8 notifications were translated into Hindi; and 5 Acts, 2 sets of rules and a Manual were printed in book-form, and two Acts were printed in the form of amendment slips. 2,250 copies of law-books were also printed.

**Translating
Branch.**

95. As a Special Magistrate for motor cases, the Legal Remembrancer entertained 135 new motor cases during the year. All the cases were disposed of including the one pending from last year. 106 cases resulted in conviction.

**Special duties
Motor cases.**

96. The Indore Sarafa Association dealt with 39 cases in addition to the 10 cases pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these 49 cases, 29 were disposed of by the Association, 3 were dismissed summarily, 5 were sent to the police, one was allowed to be compromised and 11 cases remained pending when the year closed. The Legal Remembrancer continued to be the supervising officer for the work of the Sarafa Association.

**Indore Sarafa
Association.**

97. One application seeking the consent of the Advocate General under Section 92 of the Indore Civil Procedure Code was pending at the beginning of the year, and three new applications were registered during the year. Two applications were disposed of, and two remained pending when the year closed.

**Advocate-
General**

(ii) Justice and Crime.

98. The administrative control of the Judicial Department remained with the Prime Minister during the year.

99. Mr. S. K. Patkar, B.A., LL.B., whose appointment to the post of the Chief Justice was sanctioned last year, assumed the charge of his office on the 26th January and Muntazim-i-Khas Bahadur Rao Bahadur Y. V. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B., who had been officiating as Chief Justice, reverted to his substantive post of the First Puisne Judge.

100. The High Court is the highest civil and criminal tribunal in the State. Its decisions are, however, subject to appeal to the Cabinet in certain criminal cases and in civil cases in which special permission is granted by the Government. It has no original jurisdiction except in civil cases. During the year under report the High Court was empowered to exercise original jurisdiction in respect of civil suits and proceedings wherein the subject matter exceeded Rs. 20,000 in value. Under the High Court there are the District and Sessions Courts. The pecuniary jurisdiction

Judicial System.

of the District Courts was raised during the year from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. In criminal cases the Sessions Courts exercise jurisdiction beyond the power of District Magistrates. Under the District and Sessions Courts are the Munsiff-Magistrate Courts and the Village *Panchayats*. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs Courts, excepting those at Kannod and Alampur which continued to exercise pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs. 5,000, was raised during the year from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. The Munsiffs also try small cause cases of value varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, their decisions being subject to revision by the High Court only. In other cases the decisions of the Munsiffs are subject to regular appeals, which lie to District Courts. The Village *Panchayats* exercise certain civil and criminal powers in petty cases, and their decisions are not subject to appeal, though the District Courts have the power to revise them.

101. For the administration of criminal justice, there are under the Sessions Judges the magistrates, who are of three classes and also include the Honorary Magistrates in Indore City. Each district is in the charge of a District Magistrate, who is a magistrate of the First Class and has under him several magistrates with varying powers. In the *mofussil*, the powers of the District Magistrate are exercised by the *Subha*, who is also the Chief Revenue Officer in his district, while in Indore City the First City Magistrate is the District Magistrate. For administrative convenience the munsiffs in the *mofussil* exercise both civil and magisterial powers and in certain out of the way places the local *Amins* and *Naib-Amins* have been invested with magisterial powers.

**Number of courts
and cases.**

102. The number of courts remained the same as last year till June when, as a measure of retrenchment, the Munsiff-Magistrate Courts at Barwaha and Kannod were abolished. All the courts taken together disposed of 64,019 cases, including 23,443 execution cases, as against 66,724 cases instituted. The number of institutions showed an increase of 7,729 cases over the figure for the last year. The number of cases pending at the end of the year rose from 17,754 to 20,459.

103. During the year under review certain new enhanced powers, including special and financial powers, were delegated to the Chief Justice, in addition to those already exercised by him, and also to the District Judges and Munsiffs.

**Administrative
measures.**

104. The second District and Sessions Judge at Indore continued to visit Kannod occasionally for doing civil and criminal appellate work including sessions cases from the Nemawar district, with a view to meet the convenience of the litigant public of that district. Having been relieved of the sessions work in Indore district, the second District and Sessions Judge worked for about 2 months as an additional District and Sessions Judge at Mandleshwar to help the District and Sessions Judge there in reducing the heavy file of that court.

105. With a view to reducing the congestion of work in the sessions courts and the High Court, the District Magistrate, Indore City, and the First Class Magistrate, Khargone, were invested with powers to try all offences not punishable with death and to pass any sentence authorised under Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

106. The Munsiff-Magistrate Courts at Barwaha and Kannod were abolished in the month of June and the work of those courts was ordered to be done in the courts of the Munsiff-Magistrate at Sanawad and Khatgaon respectively. For the sake of convenience to the litigant public the Munsiff-Magistrate at Sanawad held sittings at Barwaha and Sanawad

every alternate month. The Munsiff-Magistrate at Khategaon held sittings for 20 days at Khategaon and 10 days at Kannod in a month. He was invested with pecuniary civil jurisdiction upto Rs. 5,000 and with small cause jurisdiction upto Rs. 200, as formerly exercised by the Munsiff-Magistrate at Kannod.

107. As a measure of retrenchment, the posts of Relieving Munsiffs were brought under reduction in June.

108. The second Magistrate, Indore City, the Munsiff-Magistrates at Khargone, Hatod and Garoth, who were invested in the previous year with powers to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned in Section 247 of the Indore Code of Criminal Procedure, for one year in the first instance, were invested permanently with such powers during the year under review.

109. The Amin-Magistrate at Petlawad was invested with powers to try cases under the Tobacco Regulations of 1931, and the Excise Act of 1929, tentatively for one year.

110. The provision for the court of Munsiff at Nisarpur, which was restored for one year in 1932, was sanctioned for 1933-34 also.

111. Seth Lachhram was appointed as an Honorary Magistrate, vice Rajya Bhushan Rai Bahadur Seth Hiralal who resigned.

112. In the Nemawar district all agricultural produce of the year and agricultural cattle were exempted from attachment in execution of the decrees of civil courts till the end of January 1934.

113. The execution of civil court decrees against the cultivators of the Manpur *pargana* and the Petlawad *pargana* was ordered to be suspended till January 1934 and September 1933 respectively.

114. Thirteen circulars were issued by the High Court for the guidance of the subordinate courts on a large variety of subjects, e.g., (a) expediting disposal of old cases, and cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code; (b) the use of proper discretion on the part of magistrates in taking upon themselves the final disposal of cases involving serious offences or committing them to higher courts which can award adequate deterrent sentences; (c) avoiding vernacular words and quotations from vernacular depositions of witnesses in judgments written in English; (d) adding corresponding English dates where vernacular dates are mentioned in judgments and (e) the desirability of giving specific directions in judgments about the mode of execution of sentences. **Circulars.**

115. The number of offences reported during the year increased from 10,497 to 11,087. In all 25,528 persons (including 5,011 of last year) were dealt with, out of whom 5,184 were convicted, the rest being either discharged or acquitted. The number of persons involved in cases pending enquiries was 6,012. **Criminal Justice. Offences.**

116. The following table shows the state of crime during the year 1932-1933:— **State of Crime.**

Year.	Under Indore Penal Code.	Under Special Law.	Regarding animals.	Regarding weights and measures.	Forests.
1932	8,060	2,217	38	20	63
1933	7,883	3,036	26	15	34

Original work,

117. The original work done by the magistrates was as under:—

Year.	Opening balance	Institution.	Disposal.	Closing balance.
1932	1,745	10,398	10,003	2,140
1933	2,140	10,994	11,051	2,083

118. The sessions courts of the State admitted 56 cases during the year, and there was a balance of 21 from the preceding year. They disposed of 68 cases, leaving a balance of 9.

119. In addition to the munsiff-magistrates, all the *Subhas* of the districts are also *ex-officio* District Magistrates for the districts in their charge. The following table shows the number of cases filed in their courts and disposed of by them:—

Name of district.	Opening balance.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Closing balance.
1. Indore	18	66	78	6
2. Nimar	5	50	43	12
3. Garoth	17	90	96	11
4. Mahidpur	57	252	276	33
5. Nemawar	3	33	31	2
Total	100	491	527	64

120. Some of the *Amins* of the Revenue Department are also magistrates. The subjoined table shows the number of cases filed and disposed of in their courts:—

Name of Court.	Opening balance.	Filed	Total	Disposed of	Closing balance.
Magistrate Petlawad	6	52	58	52	6
" Depalpur	28	143	171	123	48
" Sawer	33	218	251	223	23
" Segaon	8	56	64	53	6
" Kasrawad	64	232	296	228	68
" Narayangarh	10	192	202	176	26
" Kanjarda	7	10	17	15	2
" Kantaphod	16	85	101	81	17
" Nisarpur	2	—	2	2	—
" Warla	—	15	15	15	—
" Sunel	18	60	78	61	17
Total	192	1,063	1,255	1,042	213

121. The Superintendent, Criminal Tribes, and his Assistant are 2nd class magistrates. They disposed of 46 cases.

122. The Legal Remembrancer is the *ex-officio* Special Magistrate. There were 136 cases before him, all of which were disposed of.

123. The Bench Magistrates disposed of 381 cases as against 205 last year. The institutions increased from 226 in the last year to 392 this year.

124. The appellate work done by the criminal courts was as detailed below:— Appellate work.

Courts.	Opening Balance.	Institution.	Disposal.	Balance.
High Court	17	158	153	22
Sessions Courts	127	843	760	210
District Magistrates	155	1,046	958	243

125. The High Court disposed of 12 confirmation cases of murder, 43 other references and 22 miscellaneous applications.

126. Miscellaneous work done by all the criminal courts was as detailed below:— Miscellaneous work.

Opening Balance.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Closing Balance.
395	3,200	2,997	598

127. There was one application pending at the beginning of the year, and 29 applications seeking permission to appeal against the orders of acquittal passed by various courts were registered during the year. All the applications were disposed of. Permission to appeal was granted in 18 cases; 9 applications were rejected and 3 were withdrawn. Out of the appeals sanctioned, including those of the preceding year, 11 appeals were successful, 9 were dismissed, 1 was withdrawn and permission given in 2 cases was subsequently cancelled, and 3 were pending at the end of the year. Acquittal cases.

128. During the year under review the total number of female offenders throughout the State was 1,481. The crimes committed by them were mostly under sections 323 (voluntarily causing hurt), 325 (grievous hurt), 380 (theft), 448 (house-trespass), 498 (enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman) and 504 (intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace). Female offenders.

129. The number of juvenile offenders was 680. Punishments were meted out to 239 only. They were charged and tried for assaults, hurts and thefts. Juvenile offenders.

130. The number of civil suits instituted in all the courts during the year was 21,419 as against 19,826 instituted last year. The total number of suits for disposal during the year was 26,735, including 5,316 suits carried over from the preceding year. The total number disposed of was 20,594 as against 18,080 last year. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 6,141 as against 5,316 last year. Of the suits disposed of, the High Court disposed of 15 suits as against 45 last year. Civil justice
Original work.

131. The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 32,378 including the opening balance of 8,139. The number disposed of was 23,443 as against 16,699 last year. Execution of decrees.

132. The total number of civil appeals instituted was 1,051 as against 898 last year. Including the opening balance of 679, the total number for disposal was 1,730. The number of disposals was 980 as against 968 last year. Out of the total disposal of 980 cases, the decisions in 528 cases were confirmed. The decisions of the lower courts were actually reversed in 175 cases only. The High Court disposed of 389 civil appeals in addition to 102 civil revisions and 62 miscellaneous cases. Appellate work.

133. The appellate work done by the District Courts and the High Court was as follows:—

Courts.	No. for disposal.	No. disposed of on merits.	No. disposed of otherwise.	Closing Balance.
District Court Indore.	472	169	30	273
District Court Mandleshwar.	494	208	56	230
District Court Garoth.	210	115	13	82
Total	1,176	492	99	585

High Court Appeals.

	No. for disposal.	No. disposed of on merits.	No. disposed of otherwise.	Closing Balance.
First Appeals	401	278	9	114
Second Appeals	153	101	1	51
	554	379	10	165

134. The average duration of civil appeals disposed of by the High Court was 2 months and 20 days. The average duration in the Indore District Court was 14 months and 6 days, in the Nimar District Court 23 months and 15 days and in the Garoth District Court 7 months and 26 days.

Civil suits against Government.

135. There were 8 civil suits pending against the Government at the beginning of the year, and one fresh suit was filed during the year. Out of the total number of 9 suits, 7 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 at the end of the year.

Gyara Panchas.

136. The institution of *Gyara Panchas* functioned as an Insolvency Court for a limited class of shroffs in the City, subject to the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court.

137. There was a substantial increase in the income of the courts on account of court fees. The total income for the year 1932-33 came to Rs. 5,65,143-1-11½ as against Rs. 5,24,320-15-10 last year.

General.

138. The *Amins* at Alampur and Nandwai, the *Thanedar* Singhana, the Raje of Dahū and the Bhumia of Rajgarh exercised civil and criminal powers. They disposed of 233, 43, 59, 86 and 1 cases respectively.

139. The Judge, Small Causes Court, Indore City, who by virtue of his office, has been invested with special powers of a District Judge and Small Cause Court Judge for trying suits upto the value of Rs. 500 in connection with the cases pertaining to the Cloth Market, disposed of one case leaving a balance of 2 cases.

Enrolment of legal practitioners.

140. Twenty-four persons were enrolled as legal practitioners during the year under review, of whom 6 got the High Court Pleaders' *Sanads*, 16 District Court Pleaders' *Sanads*, and 2 were enrolled as *Mukhtars*.

Law Reports.

141. The printing of the 4th part for the 4th quarter of the Indore Law Reports for the year 1932 was completed. Part I for the 1st quarter for the year 1933 was in press.

Inspection.

142. During the year under report the Chief Justice inspected the Munsiff-Magistrate Court at Hatod.

143. The Prime Minister inspected the District and Sessions Judge Court, Mandleshwar, and the Munsiff-Magistrate Courts at Mandleshwar, Maheshwar and Mahidpur.

144. His Highness the Maharaja visited the courts of the District and Sessions Judge, Garoth, the Munsiff-Magistrate Courts at Garoth, Rampura-Bhanpura and Manasa and the *Amin*-Magistrate's Court at Narayangarh.

(iii) *Army.*

Commander-in-Chief.

Major General
BALA SAHEB DAFLE
upto 6th October 1933.
Lt.-Col. S. R. DAFAL
officiating from 7th October 1933.

145. The Department remained under the Commander-in-Chief as Army Member until the retirement of Major General Bala Saheb Dafle on 6th October 1933 when it was transferred to the Prime Minister's direct control.

146. During the year under report the Army consisted of (I) Infantry; Battalions Nos. 1 and 2, (II) Cavalry, consisting of (1) Body Guard, (2) Holkar's Mounted Escort and (3) State Cavalry which was disbanded during the latter part of the year, (III) Horse Artillery and (IV) Holkar's Transport Corps. Of these, Battalion No. 1, Holkar's Mounted Escort and Holkar's Transport Corps constituted the State Forces. The total strength of the Army at the end of the year was 2,968 men of whom 2,436 were combatants. The number of animals was 905 consisting of 554 horses, 27 ponies, 308 mules, 1 camel and 15 bullocks. New recruits enlisted during the year numbered 419 of whom 147 were State subjects and 272 foreigners. There were 57 desertions and 215 discharges.

Strength.

147. The health of men and animals was good throughout the year except for a seasonal outbreak of malaria in the lines of the 1st Battalion for which the inadequate drainage and the proximity of a *nala* seem to be responsible. There were 11 deaths during the year. A satisfactory standard of discipline was maintained.

Health & Discipline.

148. The usual drill and disciplinary instructions were imparted in the various units and 11 volunteers underwent training. In addition to the deputation of Captain M. N. Bhagwat for Military training in the British Indian Army, 8 commissioned officers, 5 non-commissioned officers and 2 men from the ranks were sent for training in various Training Classes of the Indian Army. The officers and men of the Army took part in various sports in and out of Indore and a keen interest in the outdoor games has been acquired.

Training and Instruction.

149. The Commander-in-Chief inspected all the units and reviewed the troops on His Highness the Maharaja's birthday. The State Forces were inspected by the Military Adviser-in-Chief, the Military Adviser, Central India States Forces, the Assistant Military Adviser and the Technical Adviser for Signalling.

Inspection.

150. As a measure of retrenchment the State Cavalry unit was disbanded on the 1st September 1933 and as a measure of reform the old *Silledari* system in the Cavalry units was abolished.

Important measures.

Expenditure.

151. The total expenditure on the Department amounted to Rs. 9,29,766 as compared with Rs. 10,51,864 of the previous year.

(iv) Police.

Inspector General of Police.

MR. B. C. TAYLOR.

152. The department remained under the direct administrative control of the Prime Minister.

General.

153. The conditions during the year under report were not such as to cause any marked change in crime. The year on the whole was an average one. There was no heavy out-break of crime; nor were there any factors that could be expected to cause crime, as a whole, to fall to an appreciable extent. The total number of offences registered rose by 530, i.e. from 6,120 last year to 6,650 during the year. The rise was due for the most part to an increase in the number of unreported ordinary thefts and house-breakings over that of 1932, and of cases under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Petty crime increased while the serious crime, such as dacoities, house-breakings, etc., showed a low figure. The Northern Range, in particular, was fortunate in recording an appreciable fall in the number of dacoities and serious house-breakings. There were only 14 cases of dacoity as against 32 last year; the figure is a record since 1916. The figure for heinous crime showed a fall of 38 offences from that of the last year.

The Indore Dacoity conspiracy.

154. A case of criminal conspiracy in the State provided the sensation of the year under review, and was run in connection with dacoities committed for the purpose of collecting money and arms to assist revolutionary forces against the Government of British India. The case arose from the investigation into a dacoity committed at the village Tornod near Dhar, which showed that the dacoity was mostly the work of students and that the centre was at Indore. On further investigation, the Indore police unearthed a most dangerous conspiracy. It also came to light that the gang had committed three dacoities, at Sundrel (Dhar) in April 1931, Deo Guradia (Indore) 1932 and Tornod (Dhar) in 1933. A special magistrate was empowered to try this case which ended in the award of deterrent sentences to the leaders of the conspiracy, and various terms of imprisonment to 17 out of the 24 persons prosecuted.

155. Excepting the Indore dacoity conspiracy case there were no outbreaks of any disorders, nor were there any political activities against the administration.

156. The year under review was thus on the whole a period of tranquillity and the police were able to devote their time to work with regard to the prevention of serious crime. The City police had a comparatively busy time. In addition to the conspiracy case, they had to cope with the situation created during April, May and June on account of a lock-out in certain mills. This created serious tension between the mill-hands and the management, which lasted till the Prime Minister agreed to arbitrate and gave his award, but, in spite of the mills having remained closed for nearly three months, there was no serious outbreak.

Strength.

157. The sanctioned total strength of the permanent police at the close of the year was 1870, as against 1863 last year, and consisted of 97 officers, 209 head-constables and 1,564 constables, as against 95 officers, 206 head-constables and 1,562 constables last year.

158. The proportion of police to area and population was 1 per 5.29 square miles and 689 souls as against 5.24 square miles and 695 souls respectively in 1932.

159. There were 64 police-stations, 5 out-posts and 27 frontier-posts, as against 62 police-stations, 7 out-posts and 27 frontier-posts in the preceding year.

160. 201 constables were enlisted during the year. No less than 36 recruits know English. Literacy among head-constables and men rose to 491 during the year. There were 63 desertions, 24 deaths, 28 resignations and 32 retirements, as compared with 123 desertions, 9 deaths, 25 resignations and 39 retirements in the preceding year. The year opened with 71 vacancies and closed with 87. Recruitment.

161. Discipline continued to improve. There was a marked improvement in the districts and in the Northern Range. 2 officers and 34 men were dismissed; four of the men were recruits. Desertions showed a drop from 123 to 63, the recruits who had not been confirmed in their appointments forming a large proportion of desertions. 28 officers and 187 men were punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal and 4 men were punished judicially. Discipline.

162. There were 431 cases of rewards as against 373 in the preceding year. Rewards were paid to private persons also to the extent of Rs. 756. Rewards.

163. The total budgetted expenditure of the police force was Rs. 7,26,200 as against Rs. 6,58,760 last year. Budgetted expenditure.

164. The following table gives the figures of the total number of cognisable cases reported and their disposal together with the number of persons involved:— Statistics of crime.

No. of cases pending from the previous year.	..	1,207
" " " reported during the year.	6,650
" " " in which investigation was refused.	2,500
" " " investigated.	5,357
" " " declared or proved to be false.	271
" " " declared not cognisable.	22
" " " resulting in conviction.	1,661
" " " resulting in discharge or acquittal.	720
" " " not detected or apprehended.	1,915
" " " pending at the end of the year.	1,061
No. of persons whose cases were pending trial		
or investigation or who were on		
bail at the beginning of the year.	1,823
" " " arrested during the year.	4,211
" " " tried.	5,770
" " " convicted.	2,491
" " " acquitted or discharged.	1,580
" " " in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of the year.	1,699

165. The subjoined table shows the nature of offences committed during the year, as compared with those in 1932:— Offences.

S. No.	Nature of offences.	1933.	1932
1.	Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	44	71
2.	Serious offences against the person.	506	534

S. No.	Nature of offences.	1933.	1932
3.	Offences against person and property or against property only. ..	1,442	1,389
4.	Minor offences against the person. ..	30	30
5.	Minor offences against property. ..	3,718	3,211
6.	Other offences not specified above. ..	909	885
	Particular offences.	1933	1932
	Rioting or unlawful assembly. ..	26	37
	Murder.	38	40
	Attempt at murder.	6	12
	Culpable homicide.	4	10
	Grievous hurt.	166	166
	Administering stupefying drugs. ..	—	2
	Abduction.	22	24
	Rape by a person other than the husband.	21	10
	Dacoity.	14	32
	Robbery.	53	51
	House-breaking.	1,335	1,266
	Ordinary thefts.	3,157	2,688
	Thefts of cattle.	314	290
	Cases under the Police Act. ..	248	338
	Cases under the Gambling Act. ..	54	39

Stolen Property 166. Though the number of cases of theft increased, the value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 1,37,438 as against Rs. 1,57,405 last year, and the percentage of property recovered to property stolen in all crimes was 31.6 as against 35.21 last year. The percentage in cases of house-breaking, cattle thefts, ordinary thefts, dacoity and other robbery was 25.2, 60.5, 32.3, 8.55 and 31.8 respectively. While the total crime increased during the year, the property stolen decreased steadily.

Mounted Police 167. The Mounted Police was abolished during the year, as this force had lost much of its old usefulness when other improved means of communication, such as the motor bus service, could carry armed foot police to any place where it was required.

Fire Brigade 168. The Fire Brigade continued to maintain efficient service. The brigade attended 21 fires during the year, none of which was serious.

Motor Vehicle Branch. 169. The number of drivers licensed during the year was 249. 111 motor vehicles were newly registered during the year under review. 203 buses and 39 taxis were granted license to ply for hire, as against 184 and 29 respectively last year.

Traffic Control 170. The men on point duty for traffic control rendered good service during the year. The number of prosecutions fell from 327 to 277. Of the 277 cases prosecuted, 141 resulted in conviction.

Other Vehicles 171. 253 tonga-drivers, 111 cyclists, 21 bullock-cart drivers and 11 hand-cart drivers were also proceeded against by the police under the Municipal Act.

Finger Print Bureau. 172. The Finger Print Bureau continued to prove useful. 1,173 slips were sent for search to the Central and Provincial Bureaux, out of which 138 slips were traced to be of previous convicts. The number of persons whose finger impressions were sent by the station-houses to the

bureau for search increased from 671 to 766. After conviction of 1,039 persons, 456 slips were sent to the Central Bureau for record and 583 slips, being of short term prisoners, were kept in the bureau. Besides, 16 slips of the convicts in the Central Jail and 139 slips of newly registered Moghias were sent to the Central Bureau for record.

173. The rules for the registration of arms passed by His Highness' Government came into force in April 1932. Under those rules 103 permanent registration licenses in respect of 140 weapons and 88 temporary licenses in respect of 176 weapons were issued during the year, as against 285 permanent and 109 temporary licences issued last year. In addition to this, 17 general registration licences were issued as against 23 last year.

Registration of Arms

174. There were 80 prosecutions in connection with offences under the Registration of Arms Rules of 1932, of which 56 resulted in conviction.

175. During the year a scheme was instituted to release certain Moghias of old age and approved character from the restrictions imposed by the Criminal Tribes Act. 70 Moghias were accordingly given certificates of exemption. Two of the Moghias, so exempted from the restrictions, went out and committed theft even after a period of 12 years' innocence; their exemptions had therefore to be cancelled.

Criminal Tribes Act.

176. There was very little improvement in the health of the force. The number of in-patients and out-patients during the year was 291 and 3,920 respectively, as against 312 and 4,257 respectively last year. The cases of malaria fever in the City police were 260 and in the Special Reserve 231 as against 161 and 173 respectively.

Health

177. The Inspector General of Police inspected 28 station-houses and out-posts, etc. The Deputy Inspectors General made 49 inspections as compared with 45 last year. The number of station-houses and out-posts inspected by the District Officers was 246 as against 259 last year.

Inspections.

178. The number of summonses and warrants sent to the police for service and execution by the judicial courts decreased from 33,361 to 31,304. The number of municipal summonses and warrants served and executed by the police was 3,998; the number of summonses decreased from 1,725 to 804 and that of the warrants rose from 2,383 to 3,194.

Miscellaneous.

(v) Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons.

Lt.-Col. J. R. J. TYRRELL,
C.I.E., M.B.B Ch., B.A.O., L.M.,
Mashir Bahadur G. B. NARALKAR,
L.M. & S., officiating from
20th October 1933.

179. The Department continued under Lt.-Col. J. R. J. Tyrrell as Member-in-charge Jails until 19th October when he proceeded on leave and the department was transferred to the Home Minister's control.

180. The number of prisoners at the commencement of the year stood at 1,018 and 4,995 were admitted during the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 847 and 4,386 respectively. The number at the end of the year was 903 composed of 623 convicts including 55 life convicts, 270 under-trial and 10 civil prisoners. There was only one case of escape during the year but the absconder was rearrested. The health of the prisoners was good. The number of deaths was 19 against 13 of the previous year. The special arrangements for the supply of fresh

Number & Health of Prisoners.

vegetables proved satisfactory and only from Nisarpur two cases of scurvy were reported. The increase in the number of prisoners is making felt the need for more accommodation.

Expenditure & Receipts. 181. The expenditure during the year 1932-33 came to Rs. 94,612-4-9 as compared with Rs. 89,331-4-3 in 1931-32 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 14,891-13-10 as compared with Rs. 12,268-11-6 of the previous year.

Inspection & Releases. 182. On the auspicious occasion of the birth of Princess Usha Devi Holkar 101 prisoners were released. His Highness the Maharaja visited the Garoth District Jail and was pleased with its cleanliness and sanitation. The Prime Minister inspected the Central Jail and expressed entire satisfaction with the management, sanitation and discipline. The Inspector General of Hospitals inspected various Jails and lock-ups.

(vi) *Extradition.*

Total figures. 183. The number of extradition cases pending on the 1st January 1933 was 278. During the year under report 452 new extradition cases, including 26 cases of a miscellaneous nature, were registered. Out of these 730 cases, 445 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 285.

Surrender of accused between British India & Holkar State. 184. The number of accused persons surrendered by the courts in British India to the State was 55; 27 were British Indian subjects, 25 Holkar State subjects and 3 subjects of other States. Including the 24 accused persons under trial at the end of the last year, the total number tried was 79. Out of that, 43 were convicted, 6 acquitted and 12 discharged, 2 absconded and 16 were under trial at the end of the year.

185. The number of accused surrendered by the State to British Indian districts was 36, 18 being British Indian subjects, 14 Holkar State subjects and 4 subjects of other States. Of these, 28 were involved in offences under the Indian Penal Code and 8 under special or local laws. 21 cases resulted in conviction and 4 in acquittal or discharge.

Surrender of accused between Holkar State & other Indian States. 186. 200 accused were surrendered by other Indian States to the courts in the Holkar State during the year; 1 was a British Indian subject, 39 were Holkar State subjects and 160 subjects of other States. The number of accused under trial at the end of 1932 was 54. Thus the total number to be tried during the year was 254. The number of persons convicted was 113, that of persons acquitted was 42 and of persons discharged was 33. One accused died during trial and the cases against 65 remained pending at the end of the year.

187. 93 persons were surrendered to other Indian States by the Holkar State courts, out of whom 1 was a British Indian subject, 67 were Holkar State subjects and 25 subjects of other States. 92 persons were involved in offences under the Indian Penal Code and 1 under special or local laws. 42 accused were convicted and 10 acquitted or discharged.

Reciprocal arrangements. 188. His Highness' Government entered into reciprocity with the Hyderabad State for the mutual surrender of offenders under the Indore Criminal Tribes Act.

189. An agreement was entered into between His Highness' Government and the Jhalawar State on the lines of Resolution No. 1 adopted at the Conference held at Gwalior in 1923 regarding measures for the suppression of crime on the Rajputana-Malwa border, viz., that particular classes of dangerous and habitual criminals declared to be belonging to the criminal tribes should be deprived of their fire arms, or their arms should be registered or their names, marks of identification, photographs and finger impressions, etc., should be taken.

(vii) Registration.

190. The number of documents registered, the value of property involved and the registration fees realised during the year under report and in the preceding year are compared below:—

	1933.	1932.
Number of documents.	4,099	3,747
Value of property involved.	Rs. 42,16,350	Rs. 32,69,697
Registration fees.	Rs. 16,718	Rs. 14,381

191. Realisations of stamp duty and penalty amounted to Rs. 14,988 as against Rs. 13,312 in the previous year.

(viii) Cattle Pounds.

192. The number of cattle pounds and the income from and expenditure on cattle pounds and the net income for the year under report and the preceding year are given below:—

	1933.	1932.
Number of cattle pounds.	165	161
Gross income	39,333	44,190
Expenditure	15,979	17,931
Net income	23,354	26,259

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(i) *Agriculture.*

- Control** 193. The Agricultural section continued to be directly under the Divisional Commissioners until the end of September 1933 when it was placed in charge of the Registrar Co-operative Societies. Mr. Y. P. Bhonsle continued to work as special officer.
- Sugar-cane.** 194. For some years past efforts were made to introduce S/48 sugar-cane. In the Indore district success has already been achieved so that during the year the cultivators had sufficient seed and were no longer dependent on the department for its supply. In Nimar district about 7,000 S/48 canes were supplied at cost price and free of transit charges. Demonstrations of *gur* boiling were held at various centres in Indore, Nemar, Nemawar and Rampura districts. Sugar-making was demonstrated at Jamli village in the Indore district. This demonstration particularly appealed to the villagers who purchased one sugar centrifugal machine at their own cost.
- Cotton.** 195. Cotton variety trials conducted in Nimar in 1932 proved that Banilla cotton best suited Nimar soils. Arrangements were made for the supply of pure Banilla cotton seed and 137 acres of land in 6 villages were sown with it. Unfortunately heavy rainfall badly damaged the crops.
- Wheat and other seeds.** 196. There was some demand for Pusa wheat No. 4 and No. 52 in the Indore district and arrangements were made to supply the needed quantity. Some good varieties of water melon seed were distributed for sowing for trial in a few villages. The method of grading *Juar* seed was demonstrated to the cultivators.
- Manure.** 197. 'Rain watered heaps' as a means of utilising waste products on the farms were demonstrated in 20 villages in Indore, Nimar and Nemawar districts.
- Implements.** 198. Three coultered drills were demonstrated in the Nemawar district and were appreciated by cultivators. Cane crushers were demonstrated in Indore and Nemawar districts. The bullock-driven crushers appeared to be gaining popularity.
- Cattle breeding.** 199. The number of animals in the Farm increased to 121. The health of the animals was generally good but foot and mouth diseases attacked 20 animals. Of these 3 died. Three animals were attacked by rinder-pest but all recovered. Cultivation of lucerne at the farm was considerably increased.
- Indore Exhibition.** 200. Arrangements were made to display a large number of agricultural exhibits in the Indore Exhibition. *Gur* and sugar making was demonstrated. Animals of the cattle breeding Farm were kept on show and 4 bullocks out of these were purchased by cultivators. Various agricultural implements were displayed and a local trading concern demonstrated the working of a power water-pump and a power cane-crusher. Models of sanitary villages were displayed. A stall was arranged to display various cottage industries that could be suitably taken up by cultivators as subsidiary occupations. Bulletins on poultry farming, lucerne cultivation etc. were freely distributed among the visiting cultivators.

Co-operative Societies.

Registrar.

Mr. S. M. DHARMA, upto 30th
September 1933.

Mr. B. R. BINGLEY, from 1st October 1933.

201. The Co-operative movement underwent considerable expansion during the year. The number of societies, the number of members and the working capital substantially increased as shown below:—

	1933	1932
Number of Societies.	675	550
Number of Members.	18,844	16,196
Working Capital.	Rs. 63,30,355	Rs. 58,05,363
Reserve Fund.	Rs. 12,33,029	Rs. 13,81,763

202. The five Co-operative Banks continued to function. The paid up share capital stood at Rs. 1,82,800 and the working capital at Rs. 27,25,085. The reserve funds amounted to Rs. 2,79,174. Government loans stood at Rs. 2,77,392 and deposits amounted to Rs. 19,21,591. The working capital, reserve funds and deposits in each of the above banks in the year under report and in the preceding year are compared below:—

Co-operative Central Bank.	Working Capital.		Reserve fund.		Deposits.	
	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
Indore Premier	21,38,590	18,18,581	1,87,152	1,77,504	17,29,096	14,66,619
Kannod	2,76,399	2,58,118	50,509	44,749	52,668	49,111
Sanawad	1,67,729	1,62,305	15,740	14,048	81,584	82,001
Maheshwar	76,643	72,249	18,612	7,524	45,043	32,967
Petlawad	65,724	65,670	7,161	8,398	13,200	16,336

203. The Indore Premier Co-operative Bank made considerable progress during the year. The affairs of the Bank were efficiently managed. As it is desired to turn it into an Apex Bank, the Maheshwar Central Bank worked on terms of agency with this Bank during the year. The Kannod Central Bank did useful work but failed to show any substantial expansion owing to the economic depression and a succession of bad years in the Nemawar district. The Sanawad Central Bank has failed to make progress chiefly on account of the lack of suitable workers. The Maheshwar Central Bank that chiefly aims at financing the weaving industry of Maheshwar was unable to show improvement owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the industry. The Petlawad Central Bank failed to make any progress owing to the unfavourable economic conditions and bad years.

204. The number of Agricultural Societies stood at 616. The number of members in these societies was 9,595. The working capital amounted to Rs. 24,57,764 and the Reserve Fund to Rs. 8,83,258. The old practice of advancing loans for any purpose was given up, and only such loans as were needed for agricultural purposes were advanced.

205. The Non-agricultural Societies made considerable advance during the year. There were 54 such societies with 7,136 members, a working capital of Rs. 12,12,226 and a reserve fund of Rs. 75,060. The Indore *Puraspar Sahakari Pedhi* kept up its steady progress. The recently started Central Co-operative Printing and Publishing Society has commenced its work on a large scale. The Indore Co-operative Insurance Society secured life business of over Rs. 50,000. The Central Co-operative Dairy started during the year commenced its supply of milk to the city.

206. The Indore Co-operative Central Association continued its work of propaganda and training. Two conferences were held during the year—

one at Kannod and the other at Datoda in the Indore district. The Co-operator's Day was celebrated at Indore on the 4th November under the presidentship of Mashir Bahadur Rao Sahib K. B. Tilloo, Revenue Minister.

(ii)' *Commerce and Industry.*

Director of Commerce &
Industries & *ex-officio*
Member of the Cabinet.
Commissioner
from 1st September 1933.

MR. C. R. PALAIRET, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E.
upto 31st August 1933.

Mashir Bahadur S. V. Kanungo M.A.
from 1st September 1933.

Control.

207. The Department remained under the control of Mr. C. R. Palairt the Director and Member of the Cabinet until the 31st of August 1933 when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. From 1st September 1933 Mashir Bahadur S. V. Kanungo was appointed Commissioner of the amalgamated Departments of Customs, Excise and Commerce and Industry under the control of the Finance Minister.

Joint stock companies.

208. The number of joint stock companies stood at 18 at the end of the year. One new company was registered during the year and one of the registered companies ceased to work. The authorised capital of the working companies stood at Rs. 2,77,67,500 as against Rs. 2,83,47,500 in the preceding year. The number of registered Associations was 6 as formerly.

Patents.

209. During the year under report 8 applications for Patents were received and 5 out of these were sealed.

Boilers.

210. Three new boilers were installed during the year. The Inspector of Boilers inspected 139 boilers. The revenue from Boiler Inspection amounted to Rs. 13,744.

Number of Mills and Factories.

211. The number of mills and factories at the end of the year was 365 as against 366 in the preceding year as detailed below:—

	1933.	1932.
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	7	7
Cotton Ginning Factories.	114	116
Cotton Pressing Factories.	30	32
Flour Mills.	193	184
Miscellaneous.	21	27
Total.	365	366

Income from Mills and Factories.

212. The income from the mills and factories realised in the form of royalty, industrial tax etc., amounted to Rs. 1,85,125 as against Rs. 2,75,247 in the previous year as shown below:—

	1933.	1932.
1. Contract rent of State Mills (including arrears).	21,030	43,948
2. Industrial Tax.	93,532	1,46,737
3. Royalty.	68,433	69,953
4. Miscellaneous.	2,130	4,609
Total.	1,85,125	2,75,247

213. An amount of Rs. 22,951 was realised as cess on cotton consumed in the mills as against Rs. 24,101 in the preceding year.

214. The Government were pleased to exempt from the payment of royalty such of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories as did not work during a particular year owing to trade depression, attachment under a decree, order of a competent Civil or Revenue Court or damage to

machinery by accident or fire. This measure offered relief to the owners of such factories. In order to ensure the renewal of licenses and payment of royalty the Government ordered in case any person was found running a concern without proper license or without paying royalty such person would be liable to a fine amounting to Rs. 1,000 and for a similar subsequent offence to a fine amounting to Rs. 2,000.

215. The 7 cotton spinning and weaving mills worked on 5,596 looms and 1,89,738 spindles by day and 961 looms, and 35,711 spindles by night on an average employing 12,480 hands, 9,827 men, 1,738 women and 846 boys by day and 2,609 men and 69 boys by night on an average. The mills consumed 3,67,23,675 pounds of cotton producing 3,12,58,016 pounds of yarn. They produced 2,99,33,994 pounds of cloth and sold 3,03,57,709 pounds of cloth. The ginning factories ginned 15,45,039 pounds of cotton during the year.

**Production of
Cotton Mills &
Factories.**

216. All the mills excepting the State and Bhandari Mills put up notices on the 28th of February informing their operatives that owing to the fall in prices and accumulation of stocks the mills would cease working. The disagreement between the owners and the employees on the question of reduction of wages and dearness allowance was the root cause of the trouble. The lock-out lasted about 4 months until both parties agreed to abide by the decision of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister insisted on the immediate resumption of work and mills accordingly began working. In his award the Prime Minister allowed a reduction of 4 annas in the rate of dearness allowance of the Malwa Mills and of 3 annas 3 pies in that of the Hukamchand and Kalyanmal Mills and of 2 annas 6 pies per rupee in the wages of the Swadeshi Mills. The award was to remain in force for one year at the end of which either party could ask for reconsideration. The award was ungrudgingly accepted and the trouble ended.

Labour trouble.

217. Messrs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons, Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Malwa Mills, went into liquidation after taking away a considerable sum from the Malwa Mill funds. The affair resulted in a panic in the city. The prices of the various cotton mill shares sank low and there was a rush on the mills for the withdrawal of deposits. The situation became very difficult and particularly grave in the case of the Malwa Mills. The Government took all possible measures to save the situation and allay the panic. The Malwa Mills was kept working and the creditors were successfully prevailed upon not to take the mill into liquidation. The Board of Directors was reconstituted. A Committee of two Directors was appointed to manage the mills. The Legal Remembrancer was appointed to assist and advise the Board and its Committee. At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, a Reconstruction Committee was appointed to negotiate terms for Managing Agency with suitable parties. The report of the Reconstruction Committee was awaited when the year closed. Effective measures were also taken to avert the crisis that threatened the other mills.

**Failure of Mana-
ging Agents of
Malwa Mills, Ltd.**

218. The Inspector of Mills and Factories inspected all the mills in Indore City and a large number of factories all over the State. The provisions of the Factory Act and Rules were duly enforced. There were 29 accidents during the year 2 of which were fatal, 2 serious and the remaining 25 minor.

**Inspection of
Mills and Facto-
ries.**

219. Cotton markets were transferred to the control of the Revenue Department from the 6th June 1933.

Cotton Markets.

220. During the year under report the number of cotton markets rose from 6 to 8. The total income was Rs. 19,012. The total number of carts coming into the markets was 41,317.

- Indore Electric Supply.** 221. The Indore Electric Supply maintained an efficient service during the year. The total power generated exceeded that of the preceding year by 14 per cent and the cost of generation was 8 per cent less than in the preceding year. The number of consumers stood at 2,274. An addition of 2 miles of length was made to street lighting in the City. The high tension terminal tower in the industrial area was completed and power began to be supplied to the Bhandari Metal Works.
- Motor Cars and Repair Shop.** 222. The Motor Cars and Repair Shop Department worked as usual. The State cars were properly maintained and outside repair work was also undertaken.
- Miscellaneous concerns** 223. During the year under report a sugar factory working on the open pan system was started in Bijalpur village near the City. The Government were pleased to grant the factory exemption from import duty on building materials, stores, chemicals and machinery. The Maheshwar *saree* industry was placed in a difficult situation owing to the prevailing competition in the markets. A proposal outlining certain concessions to weavers was submitted to the Government for consideration. Owing to the lack of suitable wood for pencils the proposal of starting a pencil factory was finally dropped. The lease of the Thymol Factory for starting pharmaceutical works changed hands during the year as the former lessee backed out. The Bhandari Metal Works worked satisfactorily. The question of providing railway sidings to some of the mills was under consideration of the Government.
- Aerodrome.** 224. After consulting aviation experts two sites were selected as suitable for constructing an aerodrome—one near the Bombay Agra Road about 3 miles from the City and the other near the Depalpur Road about the same distance from the City. Both the sites were surveyed and estimates submitted to the Government.
- (iii) *Excise.*
- Control.** 225. On the retirement of Muntazim-i-Khas Bahadur Lala Nehalchand, the Excise Commissioner and Member of the Cabinet, the department passed under the control of the Finance Minister and Mashir Bahadur S. V. Kanungo was appointed Commissioner for the amalgamated departments of Excise, Customs and Commerce and Industry.
- Excise Commodities** 226. Country spirit, opium, hemp-drugs and tobacco continued to be the main heads of excise income. The embargo on *churas* was removed in the case of Indore City, as total prohibition was found to have led to illegal importation by smugglers. The contract for supply of country liquor was renewed for another 5 years at the rate of Rs. 1/9 per gallon instead of Rs. 1/10 per gallon as commodity prices and cost of labour had fallen. Rates of retail sale of liquor were reduced in the Chikhaldia and Lawani circles and the Petlawad *pargana*. The surcharge system adopted in the Nimar district in the previous year was stopped and shops were auctioned on vend fees as usual.
227. The distillery at Burwaha manufactured 1,09,506 gallons of country spirit as against 55,000 gallons in the preceding year. The consumption during the year amounted to 68,295 gallons, practically the same as in the preceding year. Consumption of foreign liquor came to 19,503 bottles. The excise farms for sale of country spirit yielded an income of Rs. 6,44,371 as against 6,19,619 in the preceding year.
- Opium.** 228. Poppy covered 3,082 acres as against 3,058 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of crude opium was 955 maunds 25 seers, an average of 12 seers 5 chhataks per acre as compared with 10 seers 8

chhataks per acre the average yield of the preceding year. As it was a bumper crop the supply to the Government of India exceeded the stipulated weight by 105 maunds. The State received Rs. 3,73,398 as the price of 943 maunds and 15 seers of opium supplied to the British Government, out of which an amount of Rs. 2,68,261 was paid to the cultivators. As the opium supplied to the British Government was found free from oil a bonus of Rs. 35,066 was received and paid to the cultivators. For consumption within the State 112 maunds and 10 seers of opium were issued to the retail vendors for Rs. 1,55,777.

229. Certain modifications were made in the Tobacco Rules so as to abolish the manufacturing license fees and impose a wholesale license fee for cigarettes and *Biris* at Rs. 50 per annum and *ad valorem* duty of one pice per rupee on cigarettes and *Biris* consumed within the State. The license fees for *hats* was increased. The total income from license fees and duty on tobacco was Rs. 73,389 as compared with Rs. 62,570 in the previous year. **Tobacco.**

230. The consumption of hemp-drugs during the year under report and the preceding year was as shown below:— **Hemp Drugs.**

			1932-1933.		1931-1932.	
			Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
<i>Ganja.</i>	353	26	423	28
<i>Bhang.</i>	217	27	194	31
<i>Charas.</i>	4	34

231. The income from *charas* for the 6 months of the year during which its use had been made legal was Rs. 9,725.

232. The total excise income including the profit on opium supplied to the British Government stood at Rs. 13,79,040 as compared with Rs. 11,40,882 in the previous year. To a large extent the difference in the figures for the two years is due to book adjustments of price of opium held as deposit in 1931-32 and adjusted in the year under report. **Income.**

233. The total number of excise cases instituted in the courts was 390 as against 322 in the preceding year. Of these cases 152 were of illicit distillation, 17 of opium smuggling and the remaining 221 of a miscellaneous character. Out of these cases 305 resulted in conviction, 16 in acquittal and 69 remained pending. 64 cases were instituted for breach of Tobacco Rules. **Prosecutions.**

(iv) Customs.

Commissioner.

Mashir Bahadur

S. V. KANUNGO, M.A.,

234. The department remained under the control of the Finance Minister both prior to as well as after its amalgamation with the Excise and Commerce and Industry departments, and Mashir Bahadur S. V. Kanungo, Customs Commissioner, prior to amalgamation, became Commissioner for the amalgamated departments. A new post of Deputy Commissioner for Customs was created and Mashir Bahadur N. S. Rahalkar was appointed to it. The Commissioner toured for 86 days during the year. To ensure a proper selection of men for the posts of *Nakedars* the Government sanctioned rules for their recruitment. The post-parcel *Nakas* were all abo- **Control of Staff.**

lished excepting those in the city as they were not sufficiently paying. The section of the office dealing with rail-borne trade statistics was made permanent.

Changes in the Act and the Tariff. 235. The Customs Act was amended with a view to levy duties on Government stores as well. The only change in the tariff was the reduction in the special tariff of Alampur in the export duty on oil and oil seeds from annas 8 to annas 4 per maund.

Mandis. 236. In order to afford protection to the factories in Shamgarh *Mandi* the export duty on ginned cotton was raised from annas 11 to annas 13 per maund in the case of Bhanpura, Garoth and Sunel *parganas* and export of cotton seeds and ginned cotton produced from imported *kapas* in the case of ginning factories at Shamgarh was exempted from payment of duty for a period of three years with effect from the 1st of October, 1933. The Government sanctioned the establishment of a *Mandi* at village Kasoda of the Manasa *Pargana*. The *Mandi* will be a customs-free zone for 30 years. The Revenue Commissioner, Malwa Division, was authorised to allot free land to shop-keepers for building purposes. The prevailing economic depression hampered progress of the other *Mandis* in the State.

Markets and fairs. 237. The concessions granted to the markets held at Sipra-Mahidpur Road and Piplya were continued. During the year under report Government sanctioned a few customs concessions for the fairs at Sendhwa, Kothari (Sunel *Pargana*) and Aswar (Alampur *Pargana*).

Siyaganj. 238. The scheme for extension of Siyaganj free zone made considerable progress during the year. Some of the roads were constructed and a number of new shops were built and occupied.

Sanyogitaganj. 239. The Sanyogitaganj area was brought within the customs line excepting that grain, oil-seeds including *ajwan*, *ghee* and spices and condiments were exempted from import and export duty. Later on this concession was extended to gum, lac and honey and cotton seeds were declared as included under oil-seeds. The *Beyai*, trade taxes and the octroi duty were abolished.

Cotton Contracts. 240. The Cotton Contracts Office was placed under the Customs Department and was made permanent during the year. The receipts from cotton contracts amounted to Rs. 73,388 as against Rs. 80,170 in the preceding year.

Receipts. 241. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 13,03,893 as against Rs. 12,43,704 in the preceding year as shown below:—

				1932-33.	1931-32.
				Rs.	Rs.
Import duty.	8,00,768	8,06,664
Export duty	4,75,081	4,10,091
Miscellaneous.	28,044	26,959
			Total.	13,03,893	12,43,714

242. The value of imports stood at Rs. 1,55,33,293 as against Rs. 1,62,12,470 in the preceding year, and that of exports at Rs. 56,84,969 as against Rs. 56,52,036 in the preceding year. The export duty on cotton and cotton seeds exported from the ginning factories amounted to Rs. 2,37,058 as against Rs. 1,75,218 in the preceding year and is largely responsible for the increase in the Customs revenue.

(v) *Forests.*

Conservator.

MR. G. V. TRIVEDI.

243. The department was controlled by the Revenue Minister upto 18th April, when it was transferred to the Home Minister's control.

244. The State forests cover an area a little over one-fourth of the Area. area of the State. For the purpose of forest administration, the State forests are divided into Divisions. The number of these Divisions was reduced from five to four as a measure of retrenchment, the Burwaha Division being broken up and assigned partly to Indore and partly to Khargone Division. The area of the divisions after the abolition of Burwaha Division stands as follows:—

Division.	Area Sq. Miles.		
Indore 550.26
Nemawar 367.78
Khargone 1,184.85
Rampura 492.65
Total.			2,595.54

Excluding a portion of
Rampura Forest

245. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to exempt the (1) Exemption from Barama, (2) Aria, (3) Barkheda, and (4) Takrawad blocks in Garoth Game Act. *Pargana* and Modi and Kawala blocks in Bhanpura *Pargana* from the operation of the Game Act as these preserves afforded a home to wild animals in the midst of cultivated areas.

246. As the condition of agricultural stock was reported to be bad Relief Measures. in the Tonki Circle of Nisarpur *Pargana* and in Petlawad and Manpur *Parganas*, measures were taken to relieve the distress. In Manpur and the Tonki tract recovery of grazing dues was deferred till October 1933 and recovery of land revenue from villages under the Forest Department in the Lawani Circle was similarly suspended. In Petlawad rates on fuel and bamboo were reduced till the end of June 1933 and special grants were made for repairs to tanks and wells. *Takari* advances were made and restrictions on *Mhowa* flower were suspended till the end of 1933.

Protection.

247. The five years' scheme of boundary demarcation and repairs Demarcation. to boundary pillars went through its second year of operation. During the year 1932-33 2,597 pillars were renewed bringing up the total number of pillars renewed, since the inauguration of the scheme, to 5,136, leaving 11,481 to be renewed in future. The renewed pillars covered a length of 1,184 miles of boundary line. The expenditure incurred in this connection amounted to Rs. 1,796 compared to Rs. 1,599 spent in the previous year.

248. The early burning of the fire line had good results. The area Protection from affected by fire during the year was 90 square miles as compared to 147 fire. square miles burnt in the previous year.

249. During the year 1,667 offences were compounded yielding Prosecutions. Rs. 8,796 as compounding fees. The number of offences showed an increase of 204 over the last year's number, but as the number of petty offences was larger the compounding fee was less than that realised in the last year by Rs. 865. During the year 34 cases were instituted in the courts and 8 were pending from the previous year. Out of the 42 cases, 31 were disposed of, 21 resulting in convictions and 5 in acquittals.

Sylviculture.

250. The year had a good rainfall and was generally favourable to forest growth and especially to the growth of teak. The growth has been favourable everywhere excepting in the grass *birs* of Indore Division and portions bordering on or entirely surrounded by cultivation in the Khar-gon Division. From the generally shallow soil no substantial growth could be expected in the Rampura Division. An amount of Rs. 294 was spent towards artificial regeneration in the various divisions. The experiments carried out in Nemawar showed that teak seeds treated with cow-dung for a fortnight before sowing germinated best and seeds soaked in hot water gave the next best results. Seeds sown in the natural state showed the worst results. An amount of Rs. 498 was spent on the Bijasani Plan-tation near Indore.

*Exploitation.***Working Plan**

251. The forest coupes are exploited in rotation in accordance with a duly framed working plan. Working Plan Reports of all the divisions excepting Rampura were submitted to the Government.

**Departmental
fellings.**

252. Direct felling by the department was confined to Manpur forests. The fellings involved an expenditure of Rs. 2,077 and yielded a revenue of Rs. 12,258 from the sales.

**Auction of
Coupes.**

253. Forest coupes covering an area of 19,183 acres were sold for working by public auction for Rs. 1,32,592. The sale of *Abadi* forest covering an area of 2,347 acres brought in Rs. 1,706. Owing to the pre-ailing economic depression and the size of timber available being smaller the income from auction sales shows a considerable fall. In 1931-32 the area covered by the standing forest put to auction was 26,307 acres. This acreage declined to 21,530 in 1932-33 and the price realised fell from Rs. 1,78,215 to Rs. 1,34,298.

Grass.

254. The Amargarh Grass Depot in the Petlawad Range was closed during the year as there was no demand for grass. The receipts of the Depot amounted to Rs. 7,436. Other income from grass amounted to Rs. 59,935 against Rs. 1,05,661 of the previous year. The decline is not real as the amount of arrears collected in the previous year was abnormal-ly large.

Grazing.

255. Grazing fees amounting to Rs. 1,10,630 was realised during the year showing a small increase of Rs. 1,433 over the last year. The total number of animals grazed in the State Forests came to 3,64,237, but 1,21,180 cows out of this number grazed free. An amount of Rs. 7,021 was realised from 1,23,479 heads of cattle as transit duty.

**Minor Forest
Produce**

256. Minor forest produce was as usual sold on license or leased out. Rosa oil, *safed musali*, *temru* leaves, gum, honey, wax, etc., all fetched low prices.

**Receipts & Ex-
penditure.**

257. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 4,96,003 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,08,209 as compared to the receipts of 1931-32. Part of this decrease is due to the transfer of revenue *abadi* forest to the Revenue Department. The addition of the Manpur Forest has contribut-ed to an increase of Rs. 15,647 in the year's income. The expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 2,02,001 against Rs. 2,06,360 of the pre-eding year.

General.

258. The Conservator inspected the divisional forest offices of the Indore and Rampura divisions and toured for 93 days. He observed a decided improvement in the prevention of illicit fellings by lessees. A

revised scale of salary for the officers of the department has been sanctioned as follows:—

		Old scale.	New scale.
Conservator.	..	600-50-800	500-50-700
Asstt. Conservators.	..	200-20-300	150-20-300
Rangers.	..	80- 5-150 } 60- 5-100 }	60- 5-150

259. The *shikar* arrangements involved an expenditure of Rs. 14,230. **Shikar.** This expenditure was partly met from the *shikar* budget grant and partly from contribution from the Huzur Civil List. His Highness the Maharaja shot 11 tigers, 4 panthers, 1 boar, 2 *sambhars*, 1 black-buck and 3 blue-bulls in the Indore and Rampura divisions. Princess Manorama Raje shot 2 tigers and a panther. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and a number of other guests were invited for duck-shoots at the Choli and Depalpur tanks.

(vi) *State Gardens.*

Superintendent.

Mr. N R. ADVANI, B.Sc.

260. The Department of State Gardens remained under the Finance Minister's control.

261. During the year under report several improvements were introduced in the various gardens. Many varieties of mango and orange plants were introduced at the Fruit Farm and the strawberry runners introduced last year gave satisfactory results. Waste lands in the Lal Bag and Manik Bag gardens were utilised and the Biscoe Park was greatly improved. Electric lights were installed in the Park and a radio machine fitted up to entertain the visiting public. A beautiful ornamental garden has been laid out in the Yeshwant Club grounds. A plant conservancy has been constructed in Lal Bag to house important species of plants. **Improvements.**

262. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 12,593 as against Rs. 13,422 of the last year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,17,062 as compared with Rs. 1,33,900 of the previous year. A contribution of Rs. 35,984 towards the expenditure was made from the Civil List on account of the Palace Gardens. **Receipts and Expenditure.**

(vii) *Public Works Department.*

Chief Engineer.

Lt.-Col. J. S. BARKER, M.V.O.,
upto 28-3-33.

B. L. MODAK, Esqr.,
from 29-3-33.

263. The department was controlled by Lt.-Colonel J. S. Barker as Member for Public Works Department until his retirement. From 29th March 1933 the department was placed under the control of the Finance Minister.

264. Against the budget grant of Rs. 20,55,561 the out-lay was Rs. 19,94,199 out of which the expenditure under the head 'Special' came to Rs. 13,78,954. An expenditure of Rs. 78,773 on contributational work **Out-lay.**

was met from the contribution funds. The chief items of expenditure are shown below:—

Buildings.	Expenditure in Rupees			
Original works ordinary.	34,637
Original works special.	5,43,615
Repairs.	2,07,437
Communications.				
Original works ordinary.	1,416
Repairs ordinary.	2,36,454
Tools and Plant.	20,935
Establishment ordinary.	1,06,320
Special.	9,016
Miscellaneous Public Improvement Special.	..			8,26,322

Buildings. 265. No original work of any importance was undertaken during the year except the extensions to Manik Bag Palace. The expenditure on the Manik Bag extensions and decorations incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 5,43,615.

Roads. 266. The Sanwer-Ujjain Road was under construction during the year. Rs. 14,413 were spent on the project from the Petrol Fund. Of the existing metalled roads 24 miles were renewed. Survey of Maheshwar-Dhamnod and Sohet-Jhalrapatan roads was completed and the projects submitted to Government.

Famine Relief. 267. On appearance of distress in the Tonki circle of Nisarapur *Paragana* the Tonki-Bhanpura road was taken in hand as a Famine Relief Work. An amount of Rs. 13,000 was spent on the work giving employment to labourers for about eight months from February to September 1933. The number of labourers employed per week varied from 2,000 to 4,000. The earth-work on the road was completed and the road will be finally completed next year.

Water Supply and Drainage Division.

Yeshwant Sagar Dam and Siphon Spillway.

268. The following works were carried out during the year:—

- (a) Out of the total length of about 12,400 ft. on Dam embankment, about 10,200 ft. was practically completed in all respects. Stone pitching was completed for a length of about 8,500 ft.
- (b) Road on the bank was completed to a distance of about 2,200 ft. on the right bank of the river, i.e. from the Yeshwant Sagar Inspection Bungalow onward to the Siphon side.
- (c) The tower in the bed of the river was completed.
- (d) All the super-structures and baby siphons were completed.
- (e) The approach aprons were completed for batteries 4 and 5.
- (f) The down-stream buttresses were completed for battery No. 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of battery No. 1.
- (g) Cut off and diaphragm wall trenches were completed to an extent of about 300 ft.
- (h) Both upstream and downstream wings on the west side were fully completed and, on the east side, the wing walls came up approximately to reduced level 1,680.00.
- (i) Tunnel and drainage system for batteries No. 4 and 5 were completed.
- (j) Ornamental parapet for batteries Nos. 2 and 4 was completed.
- (k) Erection of gauge boards on the west side was completed.

- (1) A series of bores about 28 in number have been drilled on the line connecting the end of the concrete core at chainage 3,475 to cut-off trench under the upstream wing wall on the east, and grouted with liquid cement.

269. Out of the works at Phulkalaria the following were completed:— **Intake works & Pumping Station at Phulkalaria.**

- (a) The super-structure of the valve tower and foot bridge.
 (b) Parapet walls on the edge of the existing opium well.
 (c) The reinforced cement concrete pump well upto reduced level 1,722 and pump-house upto its plinth level.

270. The whole line of 6 miles excepting 250 ft. near the pump house was laid and tested. **Pumping Main.**

271. The pipe line about the filtration works was completed, and minor works, such as dry rubble retaining wall, approach road to raw water tank and hume pipe culvert on loop road, were practically completed. **Filtration works on Deodharam Hill No. 2.**

272. Designs and working drawings for establishing the four new villages, namely Khajuria, Phulkalaria, Gurdakheri and Bija have been completed. **New village sites in Gambhir valley.**

273. A total length of about 8,000 ft. of hume pipe of 26¼", 23¼", 21" and 18" diameter were laid and tested during the year, including the cross-drainage works on the Khan River crossing near the old power house. **Indore City Drainage.**

274. The following drainage works were completed during the year:— **Contributory works.**

- (1) Yeshwant Club drainage except septic tank.
 (2) Storm water surface drains, hume pipe culverts, etc., in the North Tukoganj.
 (3) Laying, jointing and testing of 6" diameter S. W. pipes including man-holes, etc., in Siyaganj.
 (4) A total length of about 2,300 ft. of 'V' shaped surface drains including house connections and culverts across the main road in Harsiddhi.

275. Additions and alterations were made to the existing water supply of the Rao Sanatorium. **Rao Sanatorium water supply.**

276. A length of about 4,000 ft. of 18" and 12" C. I. pipes, scour valves, sluice valve chambers and fire hydrants chambers along the main line were laid and jointed during the year. **Water supply pipe distribution in Indore City.**

277. The Mehidpur Water Supply and Drainage Scheme was completed in all respects during the year. Additional surface drainage works were in hand at the close of the year. **Mehidpur Water supply & drainage.**

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) *Finance.*

Finance Minister.

Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rao Bahadur

Sardar M. V. KIBE, M.A.,

M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A.

till 4th April 1933.

Mr. N. V. RAGHAVAN,

till 15th December 1933.

278. The Prime Minister was in direct charge of the department from the 15th December.

Receipts and
Expenditure.

279. The budget estimates of the year anticipated revenue receipts at Rs. 1,06,32,500 and provided for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,16,95,600. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 1,17,25,557 showing an excess of Rs. 10,93,057. Actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,11,47,213 being Rs. 5,78,344 less than the estimated figure. Thus there was a saving of Rs. 5,48,387. The estimates and actuals of receipts and expenditure under each budget-head are shown in the tabular statement on pages 46 and 47.

Variations.

280. The difference between the actual and the estimated receipts in the case of important heads is explained below:—

Land Revenue.	Increase chiefly due to better collections.
Excise.	Increase chiefly due to adjustment of sums wrongly held in deposit in the preceding year.
Customs.	Increase due to adjustment of certain receipts not formally accounted for in the preceding year.
Industrial Tax & Royalty, etc.	Decrease due to lesser collections on account of fall in profits of mills.
Forest.	Increase due to better collections.
Stamps.	Increase chiefly under court fee stamps.
Courts.	Decrease under all sub-heads appears to be due to over estimates.
P.W.D.	Increase due to large receipts under 'Miscellaneous', an item of fluctuating nature.
Interest.	Increase primarily due to adjustment of interest left unaccounted for in the preceding year.
Treaty and Political Receipts.	Decrease due to some <i>tanka</i> being wrongly credited under 'Land Revenue.'
Electric Supply.	Decrease due to over estimate and less realisation.

281. The difference between the estimated and the actual expenditure under important heads is explained below:—

Direct demand on Revenue.	Savings due to certain <i>tankas</i> and allowances remaining undisbursed.
Household.	Savings chiefly appeared under contingent charges due to retrenchment.
Forest.	Savings due to retrenchment, chiefly the abolition of the Burwaha Division.
Law.	Savings chiefly due to abolition of Burwaha and Kannod courts.
Police.	Savings due to not filling up certain vacancies.
Education.	Savings chiefly due to the temporary closing up of Malharashram and certain other economies in boys and girls schools.
P.W.D.	Savings chiefly due to not utilising the provision for Manik Bag to the full extent and certain economies under ordinary works.
Pensions.	Increase due to large payments of gratuities and pensions owing to retirement of persons brought under reduction.
Army.	Savings due to non-filling up of vacancies and economies under contingent charges.
Electric Supply.	Increase appeared under all items of the budget.
Miscellaneous.	Savings chiefly due to the grant for repayment of loan being not utilised and to the fact that grants from Cabinet and Durbar reserves were allotted to their respective heads.

282. The satisfactory position of accounts during the year under report was mainly brought about by the increase in collections of land revenue and the continuance of the emergency cut in salaries.

283. Non-recurring commitments due to the appointments of Mr. Raghavan as Special Officer and of Sir Govind Madgavkar as Adviser involved an expenditure of Rs. 43,717. The creation of the post of the Finance Minister involved a recurring expenditure of Rs. 14,400 per annum. Retrenchments effected during the year amounted to Rs. 2,73,616. **Commitments and Retrenchments.**

284. A sum of Rs. 6,00,000 was received from the Government of India in part repayment of the Railway Loan. **Receipts other than Revenue.**

Expenditure on Water Supply and Drainage schemes.

285. The expenditure on the Water Supply and Drainage Schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 7,91,809 and the total expenditure on the schemes upto the end of the year to Rs. 38,76,355 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 71,50,000. The Government decided to meet expenditure under this head from sources other than revenue.

Financial position at the end of 1932-33.

286. The liabilities at the end of September 1933 were Rs. 35,31,000 against the assets of Rs. 2,25,61,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,90,30,000 to the credit of Government Account. This balance included cash balances which stood at Rs. 26,93,000 as against Rs. 17,93,000 at the end of the preceding year.

*(vi) Accounts and Audit Department.***Accountant General.**

LALA CHHOTELAL,
upto 21st April 1933.

Muntazim Bahadur A. G. SHARMA,
from 21st April 1933.

Staff.

287. Muntazim Bahadur A. G. Sharma was appointed Accountant General vice Lala Chhotelal, retired. The number of Gazetted Officers besides the Accountant General was reduced to 6 consisting of 1 Deputy Accountant General, 2 Assistant Accountants General and 3 Assistant Accounts Officers. A subordinate accounts service consisting of qualified superintendents was created. The codification work and drafting of rules and regulations was taken up by the Accountant General himself, effecting savings of the extra cost so far involved.

Reforms.

288. Thorough-going changes were introduced in the accounts during the year. Departmental Treasury Account was abolished and a system of daily accounts from treasuries and of daily audit and compilation and of monthly consolidation of accounts in the Accountant General's Office was introduced. Rules were framed for the guidance of all departments and offices in regard to the remittance of revenue collections into treasuries and obtaining of funds therefrom, and the making and recording of payments. The procedure of the Forest and Public Works Departments both in the matter of receipts and payments for officers, establishment and contingencies were assimilated with the general system.

Records Office.

289. Until the end of September 1933 the staff consisted of 5 permanent clerks. In October, 8 temporary clerks were sanctioned to strengthen the staff.

290. The records of the Customs, the Chief Engineer's and Old Accounts Offices were receiving attention until September but the increase in the staff made it possible to start work in the *Huzur Chitnisi*, Forest and Excise offices as well. Consequent to the abolition of the *Khasgi* Department the *Khasgi* records were transferred to the Inspector of Records and their sorting was taken in hand.

*State Life Insurance.***New business.**

291. During the year (ending September 1933) 352 proposals were dealt with against 377 of the previous year. 262 proposals were accepted, 18 rejected and 72 were under disposal. The policies issued assured a bonus of Rs. 2,32,233 for a monthly premium of Rs. 708.

Total business in force.

292. The policies in force on the 30th September 1933 numbered 1,709 assuring a sum of Rs. 14,21,198 with a monthly premium of Rs. 4,184.

293. The receipts from premiums and other sources amounted to Rs. 49,422 as compared to Rs. 43,578 of the preceding year. The expenditure during the year came to Rs. 12,507 against 11,576 of the preceding year. **Income and Expenditure**

294. The Insurance Fund stood at Rs. 1,22,050 on 1st October 1932 and increased to Rs. 1,58,965 at the end of the year. **Insurance Fund.**

295. One case of death among the assured gave rise to a claim of Rs. 456 which was paid. The policies surrendered by persons who ceased to be in Government service were settled by a payment of Rs. 3,932 as surrender value. **Claims.**

296. The cost of management formed 11.7 per cent of the premium income. **Expense Ratio.**

Old Accounts.

297. The outstandings at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 18,40,056. Cash recoveries to the extent of Rs. 3,479 and adjustments amounting to Rs. 7,71,074 brought down the outstandings to Rs. 10,65,505 at the end of the year.

Huzur Khajana.

298. Sardar S. B. Changan continued as *Huzur Khajanchi*. Counterfeit coins amounting to Rs. 212 were received and cut during the year.

Huzur Jawahirkhana.

299. Muntazim Bahadur Captain R. B. Jadhava, Wafadar-i-Daulat, continued as Deputy *Huzur Khajanchi* in charge *Huzur Jawahirkhana* and *ex-officio* Secretary to the *Jawahirkhana* Committee. The personnel of the Committee remained the same as in the preceding year excepting that the place of Muntazim Bahadur Lal Raghuraj Singh was on his retirement filled up by Dilerjung Bahadur General Bhawanisingh, Sardar Bahadur.

**Statement of Receipts for 1932-33, compared with
the Budget estimates of the year.**

S. No.	Budget Heads.	Final Budget Estimates 1932-33.	Actuals for 1932-33.		
I.	Land Revenue.	49,20,700	57,33,519	5	4½
II.	Excise.	12,24,300	13,79,039	15	11
III.	Customs.	13,25,000	12,06,501	0	4½
IV.	Industrial Tax and Royalties on Factories	1,83,000	1,61,770	14	1
V.	Forest.	4,92,000	5,03,597	14	9
VI.	Stamps.	6,00,000	6,81,875	15	6
VII.	A. Courts.	1,17,000	95,989	3	2½
	B. Jails.	10,400	16,092	8	1
VIII.	Registration.	15,000	16,180	3	3
IX.	Police.	1,300	2,424	13	0
X.	Cattle Pounds.	40,600	43,678	11	0
XI.	Education.	58,100	69,488	3	5
XII.	Medical & Rao Sanatorium.	16,100	37,310	10	3
XIII.	Stationery & Press.	29,000	59,749	0	8
XIV.	Post Office.	35,000	35,784	15	3
XV.	P. W. Department.	66,700	1,25,315	6	2
XVI.	State Mills.	30,000	23,327	8	11
XVII.	Interest.	7,58,000	8,20,539	8	7
XVIII.	Treaty & Political Receipts.	2,12,200	2,03,749	15	7
XIX.	Huzur Khajana.	24,000	60,650	13	1
XX.	Gardens.	9,100	14,436	2	6
XXI.	Palace (House-hold).	8,000	9,447	5	9
XXII.	Army.	5,700	31,249	6	1
XXIII.	Religious Endowment & Charitable Department.	10,000	13,635	1	1
XXIV.	Boiler Inspection.	10,000	14,050	0	0
XXV.	Contribution on account of Supervision of Court of Wards Estates and Municipal Accounts.	14,300	13,973	7	1
XXVI.	Indore Electric Supply.	3,31,000	2,73,556	11	7
XXVII.	Cotton Contract.	80,000	73,371	11	0
XXVIII.	City Improvement Trust.	6,000	5,247	11	9
XXIX.	Proceeds of the Buildings given to Cloth Market.	—	—	—	
	Survey and Settlement.	—	3	1	6
Total		1,06,32,500	1,17,25,557	4	9½

**Statement of Expenditure for 1932-33, compared
with the Budget estimates of the year.**

S. No.	Budget Heads.	Final Budget Estimates 1932-33.	Actuals for 1932-33.			
1.	Palace.	18,03,800	17,84,804	8	8	
2.	Direct Demand on Revenue.	2,06,700	1,87,283	12	6	
3.	Household & Karkhanas.	4,51,700	3,87,914	14	10	
4.	Land Revenue & Land Records.	10,73,200	10,56,349	11	5½	
5.	Customs.	1,56,400	1,46,443	14	1	
6.	Excise.	1,03,500	1,02,896	10	0	
7.	Stamps.	32,100	23,385	5	5	
8.	Forest & Shikar.	2,39,900	2,04,745	7	10	
9.	Registration.	2,200	1,985	12	0	
10.	General Administration.	5,39,400	5,32,338	12	4	
11.	Law and Justice.	4,25,500	4,06,615	12	2	
12.	Police and Fire Brigade.	6,75,100	6,18,290	2	7	
13.	Education.	8,10,900	7,65,040	4	4	
14.	Medical & Rao Sanatorium.	2,62,900	2,66,974	4	9	
15.	Stationery & Printing.	41,400	45,047	0	9	
16.	P. W. Department.	17,44,700) 3,94,000)	19,94,199	1	4	
17.	Pensions, Gratuities & Special Allowances.	2,86,800	4,35,392	12	6	
18.	Army.	9,50,000	9,29,766	9	6	
19.	Religious Endowment & Charitable Department.	2,62,400	2,50,392	10	5	
20.	Mills Inspectors Office.	10,800	10,340	10	11	
21.	Leave & Transit Charges.	50,000	30,373	2	4½	
22.	Miscellaneous.	7,01,000	5,10,233	9	0	
23.	Boiler Inspector's Office.	2,300	2,426	15	3	
24.	Cattle Pounds.	27,100	20,994	2	11	
25.	Superintendent Jagir Estates.	—	—	—		
26.	Refunds.	20,000	21,482	14	3	
27.	Rural Development Department.	36,900	37,480	3	9	
28.	Yeshwant Club.	—	—	—		
29.	Indore Electric Supply.	2,65,700	3,02,089	7	3	
30.	Public Health & Sanitation.	32,100	30,746	7	10	
31.	General Unforeseen.	32,000	—	—		
32.	Special Department.	55,100	41,178	1	6	
Total.		1,16,95,600	1,11,47,213	2	6	

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief.

Inspector General
of Hospitals.

Lt.-Col. J. R. J. TYRRELL,
C.I.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M.
upto 19th October 1933.
DR. G. B. NARALKAR, L.M. & S.
Officiating from 20th October 1933.

300. The department remained under the control of Lt. Colonel J. R. J. Tyrrell as Member until the 19th of October 1933 when he proceeded on leave. From the 20th October 1933 the department was placed under the Home Minister's control.

Staff.

301. The staff during the year was as follows:—

1. Inspector General of Hospitals.
10. Assistant Surgeons including 1 Lady Assistant Surgeon.
50. Sub-Assistant Surgeons including 1 Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
1. Matron.
4. Vaidyas.
89. Compounders including four apprentices.
38. Dressers.
2. Staff Nurses.
5. Resident Midwives.
43. Nurses.
4. Nuns in the Kalyanmal Nursing Home.

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

302. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the State was 76 as shown below:—

- 7 Hospitals.
- 1 Nursing Home.
- 36 Graded Dispensaries.
- 25 Ungraded Dispensaries.
- 1 Sanatorium at Rao.
- 1 Mental Hospital.
- 1 Leper Hospital.
- 4 Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

Beds.

303. The number of beds available for in-patients was increased to 506 from 478 in the preceding year.

Number of Patients.

304. The total number of patients treated in the State hospitals and dispensaries was 6,52,870 as against 5,91,664 in 1932. Of these 1,03,552 were treated in the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital as against 1,03,800 in 1932. The indoor patients numbered 6,585 of whom 3,077 were received in the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital.

Operations.

305. The total number of operations performed was 32,043 (1,868 major and 30,175 minor) as against 21,741 (1,469 major and 20,272 minor) in 1932. The operations performed in the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital numbered 7,980 (927 major and 7,053 minor) as against 7,644 (909 major and 6,738 minor) in 1932. Details of operations are shown in Appendix XVII.

306. Special treatment in the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital was given as under:—

				Number of cases treated.	Operations.
Radium.	44
X-Ray.	85
Electricity.	278
Eye.	11,853	548
Teeth.	1,719	577
Ear and Nose.	9,816	52

Special treatment.

307. The total number of labour cases during the year was 933 (735 normal and 198 abnormal). Of these, 450 cases (413 normal and 37 abnormal) were conducted in the Maharani Female Hospital. Post-mortem examinations numbered 168, out of which 57 cases were examined in the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital. There were 2,190 Medico-legal cases of which 810 were attended to in the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital. The Laboratory examinations, microscopic and chemical, numbered 3,828. Analyses were made for 207 medico-legal cases and in 205 cases sent up by the Public Health Department. Anti-rabic treatment was given to 170 persons.

Miscellaneous.

308. The Kalyanmal Nursing Home which was temporarily closed in 1932 was entrusted to the management of the nuns of the Roman Catholic Mission for two years and reopened from 7th February 1933. Forty-seven patients were admitted to the Home during the year.

Kalyanmal Nursing Home.

309. The Rao Sanatorium had 8 patients in the beginning of the year and 53 were admitted during the year. There was one death and 50 patients were discharged leaving 10 under treatment at the end of the year.

Rao Sanatorium.

310. The number of patients at the beginning of the year was 28 and 34 were admitted during the year. Three of the patients were handed over to their relatives, 24 were discharged as cured and 3 died, leaving 32 under treatment at the close of the year.

Mental Hospital.

311. There were 14 lepers at the beginning of the year and 13 were admitted during the year. Of these, 2 were discharged, three died and the rest remained under treatment.

Leper Hospital.

312. The number of orphans at the beginning of the year was 23. There were 10 fresh admissions. Out of the total number, 6 were handed over to persons desirous of adopting them and 11 died, leaving 16 in the Orphanage at the end of the year. The Secret Accouchment House admitted 8 cases for delivery.

Orphanage and Secret Accouchment House.

313. The district medical staff examined 2,043 school children. The Government sanctioned the appointment of two whole time medical officers for two years for inspecting the school children. Only one of these, the medical officer for inspecting boys' schools, was actually appointed. By the end of the year he examined 4,015 boys in 18 schools in Indore City.

Inspection of school children.

314. Besides the medical institutions maintained by the State there are many private and charitable dispensaries. Most of these are *Ayurvedic* or *Unani*. The most important of such institutions is the Canadian Mission Hospital at Indore primarily meant for females. The hospital has a large and well trained staff of lady doctors and nurses. There is a large number of beds available for in-patients. The number of patients treated during the year was 16,344. These included 2,244 in-patients. There were 680 midwifery cases. The total number of operations performed was 681.

Private medical aid.

Medical education & training. 315. Eight State students received education in the King Edward Hospital Medical School. Out of these, 5 appeared for final L.M.P. Examination. Only one passed. Classes in First Aid and Home Nursing were held in the Nurses Institution in the Maharani Hospital. Three nurses appeared in First Aid, two in Home Nursing and one Midwifery. Of these 2 passed in First Aid, 1 in Home Nursing and 1 in Midwifery. Compounders Grade examinations were held twice in the King Edward Hospital in which 23 candidates appeared, out of whom 13 passed. The students of the Normal School were given training in First Aid to the injured. A First Aid class was started in the Khargon High School also.

Expenditure & Receipts. 316. The expenditure on the department during 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 2,66,974-4-9 as against 2,94,129 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 37,310-10-3, as against Rs. 31,860 in the preceding year. The sales of medicines from dispensaries realised a sum of Rs. 27,354 as compared to Rs. 24,207 in 1931-32.

Visit & Inspection. 317. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit the Garoth Hospital and the dispensaries at Rampura, Bhanpura and Narayanagarh. His Highness laid the foundation stone of the dispensary building presented by Seth Hazarilal Chhaganlal of Indore and estimated to cost Rs. 4,000. Her Highness the Maharani and Her Highness Sobhagyavati Masaheba Indirabai were pleased to visit the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital. The Prime Minister paid a visit to the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital and the dispensary at Maheshwar. The Inspector General of Hospitals inspected most of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the State.

PUBLIC HEALTH & SANITATION.

Director

LT.-COL. J. R. J. TYRRELL,
C.I.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M.
upto 19th October 1933.

DR. G. G. NAOLEKAR, M.B.B.S.
(Allahabad) D.T.M.H., D.P.H. (Lond.).
Officiating from 20th Oct. 1933.

318. The department remained under the control of Lt. Colonel J. R. J. Tyrrell as Member till the 19th October 1933 when on his proceeding on leave it was placed under the control of the Home Minister.

Vital Statistics. 319. The recorded births and deaths during the year are compared below with those in the preceding two years.

	Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 persons.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 persons.
1933	33,031	25.05	25,787	19.63
1932	31,031	23.74	25,058	19.08
1931	35,740	27.11	27,993	21.23

320. To every 100 girls 115 boys were born, the ratio being the same as in 1932. Infant mortality worked out at 222.7 per thousand as against 205.0 in 1932. Deaths classified by age and sex are shown below:—

Age period.	Male.	Female.
0-1	4,452	3,384
1-5	2,269	1,955
5-10	686	520
10-20	809	952
20-40	2,114	2,048
Over 40	14,069	11,718

321. Deaths classified by diseases are shown below:—

Malaria	684
Pneumonia	660
Influenza	8
Tuberculosis	532
Measles	172
Small-Pox	519
Typhoid	1,113
Cholera	501
Puerfetal-fever	449
Fever unclassified	10,786
Dysentery	413
Diarrhoea	531
Abdominal Diseases	584
Respiratory Diseases	6,678
Other Diseases	1,870
Accidents	487
Total					25,787

322. The deaths reported as due to fever form 42 per cent of the total deaths reported. This is due to the ignorance of reporters who give fever as a general name for almost any disease. In the city the returns are very much more accurate where deaths reported as due to fever are only 6 per cent of the total deaths.

323. Small-pox was particularly marked in the month of December. **Epidemics.** The department investigated 414 attacks from small-pox in 35 villages, of these 158 resulted in death. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 41,658. Cholera epidemics infected 115 villages in Nimar from where 1,320 attacks and 455 deaths were reported. The District Health Officer and staff inspected all the affected villages and took necessary measures. In all 6,944 persons in Nimar were inoculated against cholera. Typhoid broke out in Indore City, resulting in 150 reported deaths. Precautions taken to prevent the spread of cholera from the *Sinhasta* fair at Ujjain proved entirely successful. The pilgrims going to Ujjain numbering 22,448 were inoculated at nominal fees of three-quarter of an anna.

324. The travelling dispensaries treated 2,000 cases. Magic lantern shows and simple talks to villagers were the chief items in the propaganda work. A good deal of information collected from the rural areas was under classification at the end of the year and is expected to yield valuable data. **Travelling Dispensaries.**

CHAPTER VII.

*Education.***General.**

325. The Education Department continued to be under the control of the Home Minister. Besides the educational institutions maintained by the State there exists a large number of private schools some of which receive grants in aid from the State. Higher education is well provided for by the two colleges in the Indore city. There are 4 high schools in the city and 2 in the districts. Middle and Primary schools exist all over the State. Primary education is free in the State and in Indore city is compulsory as well. In the secondary schools a low scale of fees is charged. The educational institutions of the State attract students from outside the State also.

Women's Education.

326. Special attention is paid to female education. Girls pursuing higher studies are admitted in the colleges. The city has a high school and a middle school for girls and there are girls' primary schools in the important towns. Where there are no separate schools for them, girls are admitted into boys' schools upto standard IV. There is a training school for women teachers. His Highness was graciously pleased to donate Rs. 1,500 on Her Highness' birthday for being utilised in the cause of women's education.

Number of Institutions and students.

327. At the end of the year 1933 there were 40,292 students receiving instruction in 529 institutions. Of these the State maintained 306 institutions with 32,317 students, as classified below.—

Class of Institution.	Number of institutions.			Number of students.		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
College	1	1	—	579	567	12
High schools	5	4	1	1,848	1,384	464
Middle schools	22	21	1	5,964	5,666	298
Primary schools.	267	228	39	23,169	18,839	4,330
Training schools	2	1	1	301	46	† 255
Special schools	1	1	—	87	72	15
Sanskrit schools	8	8	—	369	369	—
Total	306	264	42	32,317	26,913	5,374

NOTE:—Girls studying in boys institutions are excluded from column 6 and included under column 7.

328. The private institutions number 223 and have 7,974 students. Of these, 211 institutions are for boys and 12 for girls. The number of boys studying in them is 6,119 and of girls 1,855. The private educational institutions include one college with 316 students and one high school with 250 students. The distribution of students in the boys' and girls' schools according to language taught is shown in Appendix XVIII. The territorial distribution of the schools under the Director, School Education, is shown in Appendix XIX. The former appendix gives information about private schools as well.

* includes the number in the primary sections of Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya.

† includes the number in ordinary teaching section.

329. The classification of students in the State schools, by caste, during the year under report and the preceding year is compared below:—

			1933.	1932.
Brahmins	8,146	7,959
Kshatriyas	2,933	2,462
Marathas & Dhangars	1,311	1,056
Vaishyas	3,302	3,222
Mohammedans	3,816	3,663
Others	11,861	11,557
Total			31,369	29,919

Proportionately the number of Maratha and Dhangar students showed the greatest increase.

330. Classified on the basis of occupation of the guardian the number of students in the State schools stood as below during the year under report and the preceding year.—

			1933.	1932.
Landowners	441	580
Cultivators	7,694	7,285
Traders	5,241	4,851
Servants	10,460	10,123
Artisans	3,094	2,776
Labourers	2,205	2,075
Others	2,234	2,229
Total			31,369	29,919

In the above grouping the head 'servants' is vague and unsatisfactory and gives no proper idea about the occupation followed. The 'artisans' show proportionately the largest increase. 'Landowners' show a large decline.

331. The Director, School Education, was on tour for 50 days including 21 days spent in connection with the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Ajmer. He inspected 30 schools. The Assistant Director in charge Women's Education was on tour for 19 days and inspected 17 girls' schools in the districts. The two Inspectors of schools, the three Deputy Inspectors of schools and the three Sub-Inspectors extensively toured and inspected a large number of schools. The schools in Indore city showed improvement during the year. Inspection,

332. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 7,61,452 as against Rs. 7,84,795 in 1932. The expenditure under main heads is shown below:— Expenditure and Receipts.

					Rs.
College	1,03,759
High schools.	1,03,640
Middle & Primary schools.	3,56,777
Training schools.	21,984
Sanskrit college & schools.	17,697
Special schools.	30,146
Direction, inspection and general expenses on schools.	67,555
Scholarships.	42,005
Scouts.	4,144
Medical inspection.	1,000
Grants in aid to private schools.	5,760
Donation to Libraries and literary societies.	6,981
Total.					7,61,452

333. The total receipts from fees, fines, etc., amounted to Rs. 69,488 as against Rs. 59,603. The receipts of the Holkar College alone contributed Rs. 47,770 to the above amount.

Scholarships.

334. State scholarships amounting to Rs. 42,005 were awarded to deserving students. The above amount excludes Rs. 2,895 awarded as scholarships in the Holkar College. In addition to the above, scholarships amounting to Rs. 5,180 were awarded from the interest on public donations.

Fees.

335. Entire vernacular and female education is free throughout the State. In the Sanyogitaganj area and the Manpur *Pargana* tutorial fees which used to be charged when the areas were under British administration, were abolished with effect from 1st October 1933.

336. The scale of fees charged in the English schools was raised slightly, the old students being allowed to continue on the lower scale for a period of one year. The total amount of fees realised in the schools amounted to Rs. 20,350 and in the Holkar College to Rs. 46,389.

School Buildings.

337. All the high and middle schools are located in State buildings but of the 267 primary schools, 47 are housed in rented buildings and 67 in houses lent by the residents of the place where the schools are located and only 153 in State buildings.

Medical Inspection.

338. One whole time medical officer was appointed to inspect the boys' schools on 1st August 1933 to work under the control and guidance of the Inspector General of Hospitals and in consultation with the Director, School Education. Until the end of 1933, 18 schools in the city were inspected and 4,015 boys were examined. History sheets were filled in for all the boys examined and in 3,643 cases warning and advice was given to the guardians. The results of the medical examination are summarised below:—

Disease.	Number affected.	Percentage to total number examined.
1. Defective eyes granulations, refraction & opacity.	1,364	34
2. Defective ears (discharge)	108	2.7
3. Defective teeth(carries, cavities, etc.)	872	21.7
4. Throat trouble (Tonsils <i>etc.</i>)	1,515	37.7
5. Neck (glands)	286	7.1
6. Heart.	70	1.7
7. Spleen.	90	2.2
8. Skin (Scabies,itch,Tenea, ring worm).	101	2.5
9. Leprosy.	4	0.0
10. Venereal disease.	1	0.0

339. The boys suffering from leprosy were removed from their schools. It was found that 446 boys had no marks of vaccination. The Medical Inspector in his report makes the following important observations among others:—

(1) The boys in the Hindi and Urdu schools are generally unclean and dirty and negligent in matters of personal hygiene. Poverty appears to be the main cause of this.

(2) In a majority of cases the boys are under weight, generally due to lack of nourishing food, fast eating and irregular meals.

(3) Unclean teeth are very common.

(4) Hypertrophy of the tonsils is the most prevalent disease and retards physical growth and is often an antecedent to tuberculosis.

(5) The error of refraction and granulations of the eyes are generally neglected by the parents.

340. Steps are being taken to place boys under proper treatment as far as possible. 1,200 boys were inoculated for typhoid. About 45 purchased glasses after their medical examination. Boys with dirty teeth were made to clean them during the recess period. In many cases teachers accompanied the boys to the M. T. Hospital where special arrangements were made for treatment.

Holkar College.

341. Dr. P. C. Basu M.A., Ph.D., B.L., continued to be the Principal. **Staff.** The staff was strengthened by the addition of one more professor in English. The total number of professors and teachers on the staff including the Principal was 29.

342. The number of students at the end of the year was 579 (454 **Number of stu-** being State subjects) as compared to 622 in the preceding year. **dents.** There were 181 new admissions as against 200 last year.

343. The results of the examinations are shown in the inset:—

Examination Results.

Examination.			Number of students sent up.	Number of successful students.	Percentage successful.
M.A. Final.	8	6	75
M.A. Previous.	10	6	60
M.Sc. Final.	2	2	100
M.Sc. Previous.	5	3	60
B A.	72	47	65
B.Sc.	12	11	92
Inter Arts.	86	46	53
„ Science.	35	13	37
Law Final.	48	40	83
Law Previous.	88	45	51

344. The College results were exceptionally good. Numerous distinctions were achieved. The College secured the first three places in the Final M.A. in English, the first in B.A. and B.Sc. taken together, the first two places in Intermediate, the first in Law, the second place in M.Sc. Final and M.Sc. Previous in Chemistry. The Sushadri Gold Medal, the Krishna Kumari Devi Medal, one other gold medal and a silver medal were won, the first by a girl student.

345. Government scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,895 were awarded **Scholarships &** to 19 students. Some of the students from Indian States were granted **Freeships.** scholarships by the States concerned and some students obtained scholarships offered by private associations. Fifty-five deserving students were exempted from paying fees.

346. The number of books in the College library rose to 9,168 by the addition of 261 books worth Rs. 1,975 during the year. The library issued 10,320 volumes in the year as against 5,940 in the last year. The **Library & Read-** Desai Vernacular Library has 1,380 books. Quite a large number of news- **ing Room.** papers and periodicals were subscribed.

Games. 347. Games are compulsory for all excepting the post-graduate students. Morning exercise is compulsory for boarders. The various tournaments in which the College students took part kept up the interest in games.

Boarders. 348. There were 110 boarders.

349. The College fees and fines yielded an income of Rs. 47,770. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,03,759 as against Rs. 1,02,939 in the preceding year.

Christian College. 350. The Canadian Mission maintains an Arts College at Indore. The College provides education upto the Master's degree. The College hostel accommodates a large number of boarders. The number of students on the rolls was 316 including 24 girls. The staff consists of 12 professors including the Principal. The results of the examinations are shown below:—

Examination.	Number of students sent up.	Number of students passed.	Percentage passed.
M.A. Final.	1	1	100
M.A. Previous.	1	1	100
B.A.	47	28	60
Intermediate.	106	59	56

High Schools. 351. The number of teachers and scholars in the high schools and the High School Examination results are shown below:—

Name of High Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of students.	Average daily attendance.	No. sent up for H. S. Examination.	No. passed.
<i>State schools.</i>					
*1. M. S. High School, Indore.	34	717	633	233	95
2. Sanyogitaganj High School, Indore.	14	231	201	29	12
3. D. S. A. High School, Khargone.	16	247	199	21	11
4. M. S. High School, Rampura.	17	189	185	34	9
†5. Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya, Indore.	21	464	363	25	18
<i>Private schools.</i>					
6. Tilokchand Jain High School, Indore.	13	250	204	27	10
	115	2,098	1,785	369	167

352. Excepting the Maharaja Shivaji Rao and Sanyogitaganj High Schools, the high schools have boarding houses attached to them. Games and physical exercise were carefully attended to in all the schools.

353. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani visited the Rampura High School. His Highness donated a sum of Rs. 150 for improving the play ground and presented a set of books worth Rs. 185 to commemorate Her Highness' visit. The expenditure on the five high schools maintained by the State amounted to Rs. 1,03,640.

* Consists of the three highest classes only.

† For girls; includes primary classes as well.

354. There were 22 middle schools as in the previous year. Only one of these was for girls. Marathi is the vernacular in 2 boys' schools and the girls' school, Urdu in 1 boys' school and Hindi in the remaining 17 schools. The teaching staff consisted of 272 teachers including 8 women teachers. The number on roll was 5,964 including 298 girls. The average daily attendance in the boys' schools was 4,802 and in the girls' school 168 showing a slight fall as compared with the previous year. **Middle schools.**

355. The total number of primary schools in the State was 267, one school having been newly added in the year. Out of these, 228 were for boys and 39 for girls; 111 of the boys' and 21 of the girls' schools were Upper Primary and the rest Lower Primary. The teachers on the staff numbered 760 including 93 women teachers. Marathi was taught in 11 boys' and 6 girls' schools and Urdu in 9 boys' and 5 girls' schools and Hindi in all the remaining schools. The average number on roll in boys' schools was 18,765 and the average daily attendance 15,295 as compared with 17,479 the average number on roll and 14,316 daily attendance in the preceding year, showing that attendance has somewhat slackened. In the girls' schools the average number on roll was 3,268 and daily attendance 2,395 as compared with 2,900, the average number on roll and 2,053, the daily attendance in the preceding year. **Primary schools.**

356. There are 2 training schools, the Normal School for male teachers and Lady Reading Training School for the female teachers. In the Normal School the number on roll was 46. At the Final Teachers' Certificate Examination 22 students appeared and all of them passed. The number on roll in the Lady Reading Training School was 255. Of these only 16 were in the training class, the rest studying in the ordinary middle and primary sections which are included in the school. Of 7 girls appeared at the Final Teachers' Certificate Examination, 3 passed. **Training schools.**

Special Schools.

357. The *Malharashram* which is a residential school for the boys of Dhangar-Maratha community was closed in May 1933 pending its re-modelling and the boys studying in it were asked to join the Maharaja Shivaji Rao High School and the teaching staff was being absorbed in the other State schools. The expenditure on the institution amounted to Rs. 26,581. **Malharashram**

358. The School of Art had 87 students on roll including 5 girls. The Diploma Class was opened during the year. The results of the examinations were as follows:— **School of Art.**

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Diploma.	3	3
Advanced painting examination.	4	3
Intermediate painting examination.	4	3
Elementary painting examination.	5	4
Intermediate grade drawing examination.	103	73
Elementary grade drawing examination.	61	58

359. The work of the diploma class students was highly appreciated. At the Indore Exhibition the school sent up nearly 300 exhibits and won several medals and certificates. Their Highnesses were graciously pleased to select 10 pictures from the exhibits and one was purchased by Mrs. Glancy.

Music.

360. Although there are no music schools, provision is made for teaching music in Hindi Boys' School No. I, Marathi Boys' School No. I and the Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya. Examinations in music were held for the first time during the year under report. Two examinations were held: the first in February 1933 and the second in December. The results were as follows:—

	Number appeared.		Number passed	
	Feb.	Dec.	Feb.	Dec.
Preparatory Music examination.	.. 14	37	10	29
Junior Music examination	.. 2	5	2	4
Entrance Music examination.	..	2	..	2

Rural Uplift.

361. A night school was started during the year in the Datoda village of the Mhow *pargana* for education of adults in connection with a scheme of rural uplift. Since 1929 the Normal School which trains up teachers has concentrated its attention on the needs of the villages. Practical experience in agriculture is gained by apprenticing the students with agriculturists in Bijalpur village.

Sanskrit Education.

362. Pandit Ratna Shripad Shastri Hasurkar, Vedanta Tirtha, San-khya Sagar, continued as the Principal of the Sanskrit *Mahavidyalaya* and officer in charge of Sanskrit education. The number of teachers and scholars in the *Mahavidyalaya* and the *Shalas* is shown below:—

Class of institution.	No. of institutions.	Number of teachers.	Number of students.	Average daily attendance.
Mahavidyalaya (College).	1	17	224	181
Shalas (Schools).	7	7	145	124
Total	8	24	369	305

363. As against 359 scholars in 1932 there were 369 scholars in 1933. The number of students who appeared in the *Tirtha*, *Madhyama* and *Prathama* examinations was 7, 17 and 55 respectively, out of these, 4, 11 and 49 respectively passed. The total expenditure on Sanskrit education amounted to Rs. 17,697 as against Rs. 18,845 in 1932.

Private Educational Institutions.

364. The total number of private educational institutions was 223 with 7,974 students on roll. The number of institutions has declined by 80 since the preceding year but the number of students has increased by about a hundred. The decrease in the number is due to the closing down of the smaller schools in the villages, apparently due to the general economic depression which is being severely felt in the rural areas. This decrease however has had no serious results as the number of students affected was small. Of the private institutions the most important are the Indore Christian College and the Tilokchand Jain High School. The Sir Hukamchand Digambar Jain *Pathshala* received recognition during the year. The *pathshala* is maintained from the interest of its fund of Rs. 2,50,000 donated by Rao Raja Rajya Bhushan Rai Bahadur Sir Hukumchand. It is practically a Sanskrit school although provision is made for teaching English and Hindi as well. A boarding house accommodates resident students. The staff had 9 teachers and the number of students was 87. *Manjulashram*, the school founded and maintained by Her Highness Sobhagyawati Ma Saheba Chandrawatibai Holkar for the benefit of the

children of the Dhangar-Maratha community, had 72 students, 30 boys and 42 girls. The school is accommodated in its own building and has 4 teachers on its staff. The private institutions are almost all primary schools.

365. The number of private schools receiving grants in aid was 18 **Aided schools.** as against 17 in the previous year, the increase being due to the addition of 1 girls' school during the year. The number of students in these schools was 2,045 as compared to 1,712 in the preceding year.

366. The strength of the scouts in the State was a little over 1,250 **Scouts.** including about 50 girls. The Scout week was celebrated as usual throughout the State. Three of the District Commissioners attended the Scouts *Mela* at Allahabad. The Indore district scouts were in camp at Kalakund for a week. The Home Minister joined the camp and stayed with the scouts for two nights. The scouts took part in various useful activities in the exhibition and the Dashera fair as usual. A donation of Rs. 100 was given by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government, towards the expenses of the Indore district camp. An amount of Rs. 200 was contributed for the same purpose by the Indore Local Association. The actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 4,144.

Libraries and Literary Societies.

367. Public effort to encourage the study of Indian languages led to the formation of two important associations at Indore, the *Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti* and the *Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha*. The former owns a spacious building and a press and publishes a monthly Hindi magazine. It has a library and a reading room with a large number of newspapers and periodicals. The *Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha* also has a library and a reading room and publishes a Marathi quarterly. Both the associations receive State aid annually. The Indore General Library receives considerable State aid. The number of books in the year rose to 11,592. The Victoria Library in the Sanyogitaganj also receives an annual grant. The total number of libraries in the State was 42. The State grants to the libraries and literary associations amounted to Rs. 6,981.

CHAPTER VIII.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Minister-in-Charge.

Dewan-i-Khas Bahadur
SHREEMAN SINGH, M.A. (Oxon),
till 19th April 1933.
Muntazim-i-Khas Bahadur
V. P. BHANDARKAR, till December 1933.

368. The foundation of a local self-governing institution in the city of Indore was laid in the time of Maharaja Tukoji Rao II (1811-1866). In the *mofussil*, however, a re-organised and regular system of *panchayats* was introduced comparatively more recently i.e. in 1909 when the *gothi panchayats*, consisting of the village *Patel*, the *Patwari*, and 3 cultivators, with certain powers in regard to local sanitation and village improvement were established. Since then legislation regularising the working of these institutions has, from time to time, been passed. In 1911 certain district municipalities were created by an Act; and substantial amendments were made recently in the Indore Municipal Act with a view to meeting the modern municipal requirements and introducing uniformity in the administration of all the municipalities. The Village *Panchayat* Act of 1920 constituted a considerable advance in the development of the Village *panchayats*; and with the passing of the new Act of 1928 the Village *panchayats* were given larger powers of control and initiative. The municipalities have substantial and effective elective element in them.

369. The total number of municipalities in the State was 27 including the Manpur Town Fund Committee. The Sanyogitaganj Municipality in Indore was however ordered to be amalgamated with the Indore City Municipality with effect from 1st October 1933.

(i) Indore City Municipality.

Area and population

370. The area comprised within the limits of the City Municipality including Sanyogitaganj is 8.31 square miles and the population of the city according to the Census of 1931 is 1,37,956.

Personnel.

371. During the year under report Mr. D. K. Bhaye, M.A., B.Sc. (Edinburgh), A.M.Inst.C.E. (London), A.M.I.Mech.E. (London), continued to be the Municipal Commissioner, and Muntazim Bahadur D. B. Ranade, M.A., C.T., the President of the Municipal Council. Rai Sahab A. P. Bhargava was the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Composition and constitution.

372. The City Municipal Council is composed of 15 elected and 15 nominated members. On the amalgamation of the Sanyogitaganj Municipality with the City Municipality in October, the Council was enlarged by the addition of four members (2 elected and 2 nominated) of the Sanyogitaganj Municipality. The general election of the Council was held in the month of December.

Legislation.

373. The following bye-laws were submitted to Government for orders:—

1. Bye-laws for the regulation of buildings within the municipality under Section 84 (1) (n) of the Indore Municipal Act.
2. Bye-laws for enforcing information as to the liability to municipal taxation under Section 84 (1) (s) of the Indore Municipal Act.

3. Bye-laws for the protection of the municipal property in the City Municipality under Section 84(1) (s) of the Indore Municipal Act.
4. Bye-laws for regulating the collection of tax on vehicles kept for use within the limits of Indore City Municipality under Section 84(1) (s) of the Indore Municipal Act.

374. The following statement shows the receipts of the municipality **Finance.**
during the year under report:—

Head.			Budgetted receipts.	Actuals.
State Grant	.	..	1,00,000	1,10,417
Taxes and rents	2,55,800	2,81,054
Sanitation	16,300	16,916
Miscellaneous	11,800	16,031
Total			3,83,900	4,24,418

375. The following statement shows the expenditure:—

Head.			Budgetted expenditure.	Actuals.
Control, Supervision, collection charges and gen- eral administration.	1,69,515	1,54,240
Lighting	22,700	19,479
Roads, buildings, pipes, bunds etc.	1,22,362	1,17,365
Miscellaneous	1,22,644	1,05,391
Total			4,37,221	3,96,475

These figures do not include the receipts and expenditure of the old Sanyogitaganj Municipality.

376. The Municipal Auditor, with the auditing staff, continued the **Audit.**
work of auditing municipal accounts. The Municipality provided as usual
the sum of Rs. 2,500 as an annual contribution to meet the audit charges.

377. The arrears as they stood last year have been reduced by 12%. **Revenue Work.**

378. The actual recoveries made by the revenue branch during the
year amounted to Rs. 2,80,361 against the budgetted figure of Rs. 2,55,800;
and the percentage of expenditure on collection charges to the realisations
worked out to 6% as against 6.5% in the previous year.

379. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-2-3.

380. Open vegetable stalls near the Bosanquet Market were con- **Markets.**
structed during the year. The proposal for constructing a new vegetable
market in Siyaganj at a cost of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned, and the question
of a suitable site was under the consideration of Government when the
year closed. The proposals for constructing shops at Itwara Bazar and
Chakla were approved.

381. The total number of births registered during the year was 3,120 **Public health**
as against 2,729 in the last year; and the total number of deaths registered **and Sanitation.**
was 3,736 against 3,175. The registered figures indicate a birth rate of **Vital Statistics.**
24.56 per thousand and a death rate of 29.41 per thousand.

Infectious diseases and Epidemics.	382. No epidemic broke out in the city during the year under report. Special precautions were taken in the city to guard against the import of cholera from Ujjain where the <i>Singhasta</i> fair was held.
Vaccinations.	383. The number of vaccinations done during the year was 3,500 as against 2,887 last year.
Rat destruction.	384. The total number of rats destroyed was 44,624 against 26,757 destroyed last year.
Conservancy.	385. In addition to the 68 carts and 5 motor lorries with which rubbish removal was carried on, 2 new motor lorries were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,229. 12 night-soil carts, 15 slop-water carts and 10 rubbish carts of improved pattern were also provided at a cost of Rs. 3,331 to replace the same number of old and unserviceable ones.
Public latrines.	386. Five new public latrines were constructed in Manoranagananj.
Veterinary work.	387. 271 animals were under treatment during the year. 7 animals died of old age and 6 due to rinderpest epidemic. 31 animals were purchased, and 8 animals found unserviceable were sent to <i>Panjrapol</i> .
Slaughter houses.	388. 26,986 goats were slaughtered in the two slaughter houses, as against 24,503 slaughtered last year. The animals were regularly examined by a qualified veterinary doctor.
Licenses.	389. Licenses were issued to 19 butchers, 83 milk-vendors and 7 aerated water factory owners.
Registration and removal of dogs.	390. The number of dogs registered during the year was 200. The total number of stray dogs removed was 4,199 as against 3,064 in the last year. 391. The land required for the <i>Panjrapol</i> for dogs was placed at the disposal of <i>Pranī Rakshak Sabha</i> for the construction of a <i>Panjrapol</i> .
Engineering Department Water Supply.	392. As there had been sufficient rainfall during the last rainy season, and the level of the Bilaoli tank was over 33 feet above the sill level, no special measures were required for the supply of water to the city. 393. Ten new pipe lines were laid in various localities. As the Snehalataganj locality had not been receiving sufficient water supply, for want of sufficient pipe lines of proper size, new 3" and 2" pipe lines were laid there. The pipe line at the Dewas Ghat Burial ground which had become old and was not giving full pressure was also renewed. 394. The number of private connections given during the year was 248.
Maintenance etc. of existing roads and lanes.	395. In all 82 roads and lanes were either re-metalled or newly constructed besides providing foot-paths on both sides of the Dewas <i>Ghat</i> bridge. 396. Nearly 30 lanes were paved during the year. 397. A new 10 ton steam road roller was purchased.
Construction of drains.	398. A sum of Rs. 4,090 was spent on the construction of new drains and the maintenance of old ones.
Municipal buildings.	399. A sum of Rs. 7,401 was spent on the construction of one new cotton godown at the Cotton <i>Adda</i> .

400. During the year under report the Municipality received 2,281 Building permissions applications for building permission and for petty works of repairs etc. Only 185 remained pending at the end of the year.

401. A sum of Rs. 1,867 was spent towards acquiring new lands and Housing extensions, paying compensation for the lands acquired during the previous years. acquisitions and Several schemes for demarcating blocks and leasing them out for building improvements. purposes were sanctioned by the Municipal Council.

402. There had been a great demand from the public for lighting certain public streets by electricity. A Committee was therefore appointed to look into the question of street lighting. Proposals for putting up about 300 additional electric lamps in certain streets of the city were made during the year under review.

403. The total number of cases of unauthorised works and encroachments dealt with was 1,622, out of which 135 cases were compounded, 157 unauthorised works were removed and 542 cases were filed. 788 cases remained undisposed of when the year closed. **Vigilance.**

404. The number of cases of recovery of the municipal dues taken to court during the year under report was 1,308, out of which 879 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 429. **Prosecutions.**

405. Out of the five suits that were filed against the Municipality, 4 were disposed of, 2 in favour of the Municipality and 2 against it. One case was pending when the year closed.

(ii) *Sanyogitaganj Municipality.*

406. Mr. D. K. Bhawe, Commissioner City Municipality, was the President of this Municipality throughout the year. Mr. Shambhunath Segal worked as Secretary and Chief Executive Officer till April, when he went on leave for three months, during which period Thakur Narain Singh, Secretary Municipal Council, officiated for him. Mr. Shambhunath again went on deputation to Patiala and in his absence Mr. A. Eduljee officiated as Secretary and Chief Executive Officer. The Assistant Surgeon of the Sanyogitaganj Civil Hospital continued to work as the Health Officer.

407. The population of Sanyogitaganj, according to the census of 1931, is 10,805. The Municipality was ordered to be amalgamated with the City Municipality with effect from 1st October, and the Sanyogitaganj area was divided into two wards with four members, two elected and two nominated. The Sanyogitaganj area was administered in accordance with the Indore Residency Bazar Law (1929), except in regard to taxes which were realised from 1st October at the rates prevalent in the Indore City. On the amalgamation of the two municipalities the *Beyai* tax, the trade taxes and the Octroi duty were abolished in Sanyogitaganj. The rate of property or house-tax in Sanyogitaganj was reduced from 7½% to 6¼% and the wheel and *takhat* taxes were ordered to be levied at the rates prevailing in the old city area. The rates of licence fees for hackney carriages etc. prevalent in the city were also made applicable to Sanyogitaganj.

408. There was no change in the personnel of the Municipal Committee, which continued to function upto the 11th November, when the Committee was dissolved and the four members of the Committee became members of the combined Municipal Council. **Constitution.**

409. There was an opening balance of Rs. 2,517 at the beginning of the year. The revenue derived during the year from the various sources amounted to Rs. 67,800, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 60,395. **Finance.**

Vital Statistics. 410. The number of births and deaths registered in the Municipality during the period under review was 495 and 170 respectively.

Water supply. 411. The water supply from the Residency Water Works installation remained steady. The disinfecting of the public wells was carried out as usual.

Health and Sanitation. 412. No epidemic broke out. The work of vaccination and re-vaccination was carried out throughout the year. The number of vaccinations done during the year was 368.

413. The municipal night-soil was well trenched as usual. The refuse was dumped and trenched on the dumping ground belonging to the Indore City Municipality.

(vi) *District Municipalities.*

414. There were 24 municipalities in the districts, Nimar having 9, Indore 3, Nemawar 2, Mahidpur 2 and Rampura-Bhanpura 8. Besides these, there was a Town Fund Committee at Manpur in the Indore district.

415. The income of the municipalities in the districts continued to be derived as before from taxes on houses, wheeled conveyances, cattle grazing, ferries, manure and *mandaps* and receipts from fines for slaughter houses etc. The following statement shows the number of members and meetings, the income and expenditure and the population of each district municipality:—

Name of Municipality.	No. of Mem- bers	No of meet- ings	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Population
INDORE DISTRICT.					
1. Depalpur ..	10	11	1,711-12-0	1,845-8-8	2,346
2. Gautampura ...	10	15	2,606-1-0	2,054-1-6	3,651
3. Petlawad .	14	11	1,735-15-0	1,797-7-3	2,758
MAHIDPUR DISTRICT.					
1. Mahidpur .	13	23	10,715-1-0	9,173-0-9	6,832
2. Tairana ..	15	14	8,170-8-0	5,916-8-8	6,307
NIMAR DISTRICT.					
1. Khaigote ...	16	22	9,614-3-3	9,672-9-0	12,157
2. Kasiawad .	12	10	3,533-12-6	3,698-9-7	3,265
3. Maheshwar ..	12	18	5,244-10-3	5,289-7-9	6,406
4. Mandleshwar ...	12	16	3,547-11-9	2,928-13-0	3,242
5. Barwaha .	12	5	7,027-0-1	8,940-13-5	6,650
6. Sanawad ...	12	8	14,151-4-9	12,736-4-3	6,768
7. Bhikangaon ...	12	2	3,307-9-6	2,381-5-6	1,603
8. Sendhwa ..	11	21	6,150-12-9	5,807-6-5	3,231
9. Nisarpur ...	14	5	2,070-13-6	2,498-0-6	2,354
NIMAWAR DISTRICT.					
1. Kannod ..	12	8	3,825-11-6	2,993-12-8	4,623
2. Khategaon .	10	15	4,895-8-6	3,972-0-6	3,834
RAMPURA-BHANPURA DISTRICT.					
1. Garoth ...	10	18	1,619-7-3	2,377-7-9	4,366
2. Bhanpura ...	10	21	2,628-5-6	3,218-0-2	4,668
3. Rampura ...	14	17	4,980-4-9	8,225-7-10	8,000
4. Manasa ...	12	16	7,086-0-0	6,473-3-10	4,601
5. Narayangarh ...	16	43	1,679-14-9	3,272-10-6	3,477
6. Sunel ...	12	28	5,959-11-10	7,031-8-3	5,048
7. Zirapur ...	12	21	3,754-14-0	2,210-0-0	3,128
8. Machalpur ...	11	12	855-11-6	1,350-1-11	3,227

416. The municipalities continued to work satisfactorily. Roads were repaired and street lighting was well attended to. At Tarana, the streets were provided with electric light. **Working.**

(iv) *Indore City Improvement Trust.*

417. Lt. Colonel J. R. J. Tyrrell C.I.E., continued to be the Chairman of the Board. During the period of his leave Rao Bahadur B. L. Modak officiated and Muntazim Bahadur Doctor G. B. Naralkar was appointed as a Trustee in his place. Mashir Bahadur S. V. Kanungo was appointed a Trustee in place of Mr. C. R. Palaret on the latter's retirement. **Trustees.**

418. The following sanctioned schemes were under operation during the year:— **Schemes in operation.**

Scheme No. 1	Manoramaganj.
Scheme No. I (2)	Extension of Manoramaganj.
Scheme No. IV	Snehalataganj.
Scheme No. III (3)	Sukhlia.
Scheme No. V	Prince Yeshwant Road.
Scheme No. V-A	Harsiddhi.
Scheme No. VI	Neutral Zone.

419. All the above schemes excepting the Prince Yeshwant Road Scheme are nearing completion and most of the plots have been allotted and built upon. In the Prince Yeshwant Road Scheme the Bank of Indore has erected a fine building. The Government decided to reduce the price of land in this scheme to Rs. 1/8 per square foot except in the case of corner blocks.

420. The following new schemes were undertaken:—

New Schemes.

- Scheme No. VII—North Tukoganj.
- Scheme No. II-A—West of Bombay-Agra Road near Palasia bridge.
- Scheme No. II-B—Palasia (land between Police Station and P. W. D. offices).

421. Sale of blocks in Scheme No. VII fetched Rs. 25,505 and in Scheme No. II-A Rs. 2,305. Construction of roads was in progress in Scheme No. II-B. Scheme II, Palasia Plague Camp, was submitted to the Government for sanction and Scheme No. VIII, Labria Bheru, was under the consideration of the Board.

(v) *Village Panchayats.*

422. During the year under report the Village *Panchayats* were transferred to the control of the Revenue Department.

423. The number of *panchayats* rose from 99 to 102. Of these, 4 did not function. Enhanced 'Secondary powers' were exercised by 14 *panchayats*. The total number of villages under the jurisdiction of the *panchayats* was 126. The total number of *panchas* was 1,113: 706 elected and 407 nominated. The *panchayats* held 2,138 meetings as compared with 2,063 in the preceding year. **Numbers and meetings.**

Judicial work.

424. The civil and criminal work of the *panchayat* courts is shown below:—

	Suits.	Civil Valuation in rupees.	Criminal Cases.	Persons involved.
Pending from last year.	396	3,379	58	101
Instituted during the year.	3,905	33,345	555	883
Disposed of.	3,917	32,983	559	897
Balance.	384	3,741	51	87

425. With a view to expedite the execution of the *panchayat* court decrees the Government authorised the execution of their decrees by the *panchayats* themselves. The total number of decrees pending execution from the previous years as well as those instituted during the year was 3,395; of these 1,667 were executed by the *panchayats* and 411 by the *mahals*, leaving 1,222 pending in the *panchayat* courts and 65 in the *Mahals*.

**Income and Ex-
penditure.**

426. The total income of the *panchayats* from all sources was Rs. 6,099 as against Rs. 4,765 of the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 5,648 as against Rs. 3,946. The expenditure was chiefly incurred on the construction and maintenance of roads and wells and on village sanitation.

CHAPTER IX.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Household Officer.

Muntazim-i-Khas Bahadur
K. B. PURANDARE.

427. The department continued to be controlled by the Finance Minister.

428. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani went to Europe in July and June respectively and a Princess was born in Paris on 20th October. She was named Princess Ushadevi. **The Ruling Family.**

429. His Highness the Maharaja Tukoji Rao III was in India from February to September 1933 and then returned to Europe, Princess Manorama Raje accompanying.

430. Their Highnesses Ma Sahebas Shrimant Sobhagyawati Chandra-wati Bai and Indira Bai went to Europe in October 1933.

431. No deputations from any State were received during the year. **Deputations.** The Household Officer and the Rana of Burwaha were deputed with *Aher* and *Kharita* to Jodhpur in connection with the wedding of the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and with *Balwantwida* and *Kharita* to Rampur in connection with the birth of a daughter to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur. In honour of the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, the Household Officer was sent to Bharatpur with an *Aher* and *Kharita*.

432. The expenditure on the department during the year amounted to Rs. 3,87,914 as compared with Rs. 4,16,663 in the previous year. **Expenditure.**

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Religious Endowments and Charitable Department.

433. The department continued to manage the places of worship maintained by the State in the State territories as well as outside them and to administer the charities.

Places of worship.

434. The number of places of worship maintained or supported by the State was 2,247 of which 97 were Muslim and the rest Hindu. The expenditure on these amounted to Rs. 33,354. The department also managed 7 temples which have *jagars* allotted for their maintenance and the 39 *chhatras* of the past Rulers or members of the Ruling family.

Annachhatras & Sadawartas.

435. The nine *annachhatras* and 21 *sadawartas* gave food and rations to 74,595 day units of persons. The expenditure incurred in this connection amounted to Rs. 21,175.

Dharmadaya.

436. The holders of regular *dharmadaya* grants numbering 191 persons received Rs. 25,314 from the budget provision of Rs. 31,835 under this head. An amount of Rs. 6,120 was spent as *dharmadaya* on auspicious days.

Compassionate & maintenance allowances.

437. Compassionate and maintenance allowances amounting to Rs. 19,757 were granted to 451 persons.

Other grants.

438. The department contributed Rs. 2,977 towards the maintenance of the Leper Hospital and the Secret Accouchment House and Rs. 5,259 to the Ahilyamata Goshala.

(ii) Stationery and Printing.

Superintendent.

Mr. H. C. SHARMA.

439. There were 120 employees in the department, of whom 90 were in the Press. Stationery and forms worth Rs. 1,12,622 were held in balance from the previous year and to these stocks worth Rs. 1,11,872 were added during the year. Supplies worth Rs. 1,51,233 were made to the various departments. The stocks held in balance at the end of the year were worth Rs. 1,06,261. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 51,116 and the expenditure to Rs. 42,410.

(iii) Museum.

440. The Assistant to the Director, School Education, continued to work as Curator to the Museum in addition to his own duties. Of the 93 ink-impressions of stone inscriptions found in the State, 31 were read and transcribed during the year. One silver and 33 copper coins were presented by Mr. V. D. Dhavale. One of these dates 150 B.C. Mr. Keshao Shamrao Nighojkar, Jagirdar presented two stone images of the medieval period. Some photographs of historical personages were added to the picture gallery of the Nara Ratna Mandir. During the year 2,040 persons visited the Museum and the Nara Ratna Mandir.

(iv) Census Operations.

441. During the year under report the Tables Volume was finally printed. The work of writing the report was completed and matter was sent to the press.

Indore,
15th August 1934.

S. M. BAPNA,
Prime Minister to
H. H. the Maharaja Holkar.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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APPENDIX

Rainfall

Serial No.	Stations	Rainfall from 1st January 1932 till the end of 1932.	Monthly		
			January.	February.	March.
	I. Indore District.	40.98	...	0.05	...
1	Indore Land Records	42.65	...	0.06	...
2	Indore Municipality	42.40
3	Indore Mahal	43.39
4	Indore M. T. Hospital	43.57	...	0.09	...
5	Palasia P. W. D.	44.12	...	0.07	...
6	Bilauli P. W. D.	40.06
7	Hatod P. W. D.	41.77
8	Mhow Mahal	36.15
9	Sanwer Mahal	37.37
10	Depalpur Mahal	41.40
11	Petlawad Mahal	29.77	...	0.38	...
12	Manpur Mahal	49.14
	II. Nimar District.	34.28	...	0.01	...
1	Khargon Mahal	42.16
2	Sendhwa Mahal	27.98
3	Warla	23.38
4	Segaon Mahal	30.19
5	Burwaha Mahal	43.84	...	0.05	0.07
6	Bhikangaon Mahal	52.31
7	Maheshwar Mahal	36.32
8	Mandleshwar P. W. D.	33.91	...	0.05	...
9	Kasrawad Mahal	32.22
10	Nisarpur Mahal	26.16
11	Tonki	28.56
	III. Nemawar District.	49.59	...	0.03	...
1	Khategaon Mahal	57.39
2	Kannod Mahal	51.64	...	0.07	...
3	Kannod P. W. D.
4	Kantaphor Mahal	39.75	...	0.03	...
	IV. Rampura-Bhanpura District.	27.09	...	0.05	...
1	Rampura Mahal	26.64
2	Manasa Mahal	20.97
3	Manasa P. W. D.
4	Narayangarh	24.26
5	Nandwai Mahal	20.49	...	0.13	...
6	Bhanpura Mahal	22.68
7	Garoth Mahal	27.53	...	0.10	...
8	Garoth P. W. D.	26.18
9	Chandwasa	34.24
10	Sunel Mahal	33.80	...	0.12	...
11	Zirapur Mahal	40.58	...	0.17	0.02
12	Kanjarda	20.60
	V. Mehidpur District.	39.21	0.02	0.07	0.01
1	Mehidpur Mahal	37.02	...	0.11	...
2	Tarana Mahal	41.83	...	0.05	...
3	Tarana P. W. D.	43.24
4	Alampur Mahal	22.76	0.07	0.10	0.05
	Average for the State	37.63	...	0.04	...

I.

1933.

Rainfall for the year 1933.

April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Serial No.
0.09	0.91	9.24	12.97	14.65	12.25	1.14	0.31	0.36	51.97	1
..	0.77	8.97	14.10	14.94	12.08	1.03	0.15	0.37	52.47	2
..	0.98	9.92	16.00	15.08	11.04	0.38	0.04	0.45	53.89	3
..	0.81	8.14	15.07	13.90	10.33	0.67	...	0.35	49.27	4
0.04	0.97	9.21	14.93	14.44	10.63	0.99	51.35	5
0.05	0.79	10.51	13.84	17.65	10.18	1.25	0.14	0.44	55.22	6
...	0.15	8.55	13.06	12.72	11.03	1.48	0.41	0.52	47.92	7
0.18	0.58	14.80	14.42	19.04	13.47	1.24	0.34	0.36	64.43	8
0.25	0.77	9.97	9.82	11.82	13.63	2.48	0.70	0.45	49.89	9
0.24	1.18	6.32	10.22	18.95	11.94	0.22	1.25	0.33	50.65	10
0.07	1.45	5.37	11.04	11.49	13.90	0.80	0.58	0.40	45.10	11
0.20	0.78	7.43	7.19	12.30	17.29	1.90	0.06	...	47.58	12
0.05	1.72	11.61	15.86	13.47	11.20	1.24	0.02	0.64	55.81	1
0.06	1.48	5.57	10.56	10.81	13.91	0.37	0.03	0.63	43.43	2
...	1.74	6.90	11.41	13.36	13.15	0.65	...	0.42	47.63	3
...	2.51	3.84	5.78	6.83	11.43	0.25	...	1.40	32.04	4
...	...	5.04	5.70	13.08	10.98	34.80	5
...	1.43	5.89	6.32	10.80	11.25	0.50	0.18	1.10	37.47	6
...	1.92	5.66	10.95	12.21	11.53	0.08	42.47	7
...	2.97	9.22	12.41	16.55	21.64	0.27	...	0.21	63.27	8
...	1.04	5.31	16.06	10.40	14.33	0.50	...	0.55	43.19	9
...	1.45	3.85	14.22	10.88	13.53	0.12	...	0.60	44.70	10
...	1.27	7.49	15.68	8.72	15.68	0.34	...	0.50	49.68	11
0.16	0.56	3.97	6.84	7.37	12.18	0.30	0.15	1.00	32.53	12
0.50	1.33	4.14	10.79	8.65	17.32	1.05	...	1.20	44.98	1
0.09	2.07	6.08	12.54	17.44	11.12	0.89	0.54	...	50.80	2
...	2.61	4.22	16.67	18.00	10.64	...	0.68	...	52.82	3
0.18	1.10	5.33	18.56	19.26	12.18	0.58	0.25	...	49.51	4
...	5
0.09	2.49	8.68	10.41	15.07	10.55	2.08	0.68	...	50.08	6
1.26	0.52	7.42	11.05	13.46	8.45	0.19	2.45	0.40	45.25	7
1.17	0.56	5.04	12.98	15.45	10.05	0.11	4.00	0.80	50.16	8
1.19	...	7.41	12.77	12.20	4.84	0.52	2.95	0.15	42.03	9
...	10
1.49	0.52	5.89	7.50	9.83	6.50	...	2.40	0.60	34.73	11
3.16	0.52	4.60	8.74	13.10	6.43	...	0.16	0.06	36.90	12
2.04	1.10	6.41	8.13	11.64	10.47	0.14	4.68	0.42	45.03	1
0.76	0.15	8.00	10.69	15.08	8.91	0.06	2.00	0.95	46.70	2
0.87	0.21	7.85	11.81	19.08	10.17	...	2.10	1.00	53.12	3
1.42	0.47	6.47	14.33	10.52	11.00	...	2.20	...	46.41	4
1.09	0.94	7.97	9.77	11.11	10.92	0.82	3.06	0.29	46.09	5
0.72	1.20	12.34	13.07	13.81	9.29	0.54	1.20	0.08	52.44	6
...	...	9.58	11.72	16.21	4.45	...	2.20	...	44.16	7
0.39	0.93	7.54	10.90	15.18	10.34	1.05	2.12	0.21	48.76	8
0.48	1.17	7.39	12.55	15.19	11.04	0.27	1.45	0.15	49.80	9
0.07	0.76	9.61	13.23	18.08	12.30	0.09	3.18	0.25	57.72	10
...	0.58	10.08	13.44	13.82	13.50	...	3.75	0.35	60.52	11
1.03	1.19	3.05	4.39	8.60	4.50	3.85	0.07	...	26.90	12
0.43	1.04	7.37	11.57	13.56	11.40	0.65	1.00	0.40	47.46	1

APPENDIX II.

Milan Khasra or classification of area

Fasli year 1342 (1932-33) compared with the preceding year.

Class of area or item.	Indore District.		Mehdipur District.		Rampura District.		Nimar District.		Nemawar District.		State.	
	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341	1342	1341
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
1. Cropped area including grove ...	4,46,485	4,44,864	3,01,453	3,05,869	3,49,638	3,55,958	8,67,270	8,82,280	1,94,536	1,98,749	21,59,382	21,87,720
2. New Fallow ...	17,642	12,227	15,909	12,926	17,316	13,098	53,608	38,752	19,775	16,360	1,24,250	93,363
3. Old Fallow ...	1,37,131	1,33,514	1,30,824	1,30,990	1,03,427	1,05,122	2,11,065	2,09,511	1,22,539	1,21,700	7,04,986	7,00,837
4. Unculturable waste in holding ...	4,076	3,116	843	857	2,307	2,336	4,419	4,439	943	949	12,593	11,697
Total area in Holdings ...	6,05,334	5,93,721	4,49,034	5,50,642	4,72,688	4,76,514	11,36,362	11,34,982	3,37,793	3,37,758	30,01,211	29,93,617
5. Grove ...	46	45	15	15	104	99	3	3	11	11	179	173
6. Forest ...	47,280	30,346	16,144	16,125	90,995	90,995	2,28,477	2,28,563	1,54,249	1,54,382	5,37,145	5,20,431
7. Culturable fallow including Bir & Charnoi.	69,200	68,400	30,737	28,412	1,69,579	1,65,414	98,651	99,411	12,689	12,599	3,80,856	3,74,236
8. Nadi Nala and land under water ...	18,320	13,204	10,511	10,500	24,058	24,062	51,218	51,238	10,890	10,888	1,14,997	1,14,892
9. Village site & roads etc. ...	16,243	15,789	8,764	8,833	12,944	12,936	20,679	20,675	7,957	7,962	66,587	66,195
10. Kharab, Hills etc. ...	20,128	18,181	38,887	39,569	2,05,366	2,05,695	1,37,589	1,38,167	13,266	13,255	4,15,236	4,14,867
Total Unoccupied area ...	1,71,217	1,50,965	1,05,058	1,03,454	5,03,046	4,99,201	5,36,617	5,38,077	1,99,062	1,99,097	15,15,000	14,90,794
Total area ...	7,76,551	7,44,686	5,54,092	5,54,096	9,75,734	9,75,715	16,72,979	16,73,059	5,36,855	5,36,855	45,16,211	44,84,411
11. Double cropped area ...	12,571	21,188	3,841	6,537	23,137	42,434	40,576	54,104	1,997	1,932	81,922	1,26,195
12. Area irrigated by wells ...	6,788	5,947	3,232	2,595	20,202	20,513	14,189	14,574	702	634	45,113	44,263
13. Area irrigated by flow..	1,288	958	303	231	701	760	2,116	2,213	2	...	4,410	4,162
14. Area irrigated by lift ...	487	512	271	240	1,271	1,235	329	196	127	113	2,485	2,296
Total area under irrigation ...	8,563	7,417	3,806	3,066	22,174	22,508	16,634	16,983	831	747	52,008	50,721
15. Number of wells ...	2,985	2,781	2,850	2,804	11,091	10,998	7,850	7,551	935	921	25,711	25,055
16. Number of tanks ...	198	224	88	92	75	87	39	49	5	1	405	453
17. Number of ploughs ...	23,216	21,985	17,166	16,788	24,553	25,059	46,675	47,681	10,664	10,698	1,22,274	1,22,211
18. Number of plough-cattle ...	47,407	45,809	36,011	29,000	51,224	51,980	1,02,015	1,03,154	28,448	29,063	2,65,105	2,59,006
19. Other cattle ...	1,11,638	1,15,493	1,15,400	1,21,014	2,60,014	2,73,397	3,14,633	3,23,813	68,085	69,368	8,69,770	9,03,085

N. G. Khasgiwale,
Director Land Records, Indore.

APPENDIX III

Prices (In Seers Per Rupee) of Principal Food Grains

(Prices current in the last week of March).

No.	District.	1932						1933					
		Wheat	Gram.	Rice.	Juwar.	Bajra	Moong	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Juwar	Bajra.	Moong.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Indore.
2	Mehidpur.
3	Nimar.
4	Nemawar.
5	Rampura-Bhanpura.

D. P. Avadhoot,
Offg. Revenue Secretary.

APPENDIX IV.

List of Laws in force.

-
1. The Indore Penal Code Act, No. II of 1904. (See Nos. 15, 57, 84 and 97 also).
 2. The Indore Criminal Procedure Code, Act No. III of 1904. (See Nos. 16 & 57 also).
 3. The Indore Police Act, No. IV of 1904. (See No. 33 also).
 4. The Indore Evidence Act, No. V, of 1904.
 5. The Indore Boilers Inspection Act, of 1906.
 6. The Indore Game Act, No. I of 1907.
 7. The Indore Stamp Act, No. II of 1907.
 8. The Indore Registration Act, No. IV of 1907.
 9. The Indore Press and Registration of Books Act, No. I of 1908.
 10. Law relating to Hemp Drugs Act, No. II of 1908.
 11. The Indore Explosive Substances Act, No. III of 1908.
 12. The Indore Prevention of Gambling Act, No. I of 1909 (See Nos. 18 and 42 also).
 13. The Indore Small Causes Court Act, No. II of 1909.
 14. The Indore Municipal Act, No. IV of 1909 (See Nos. 45, 92, 94 and 103 also).
 15. The Indore Penal Code (Amendment) Act, No. I of 1914.
 16. The Indore Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, No. II of 1914.
 17. The Indore District Municipalities Act, No. III of 1914.
 18. The Indore Prevention of Gambling (Amendment) Act, No. IV of 1914.
 19. The Indore Co-operative Societies Act No. V of 1914.
 20. The Indore Companies Act, No. VI of 1914.
 21. The Indore Hindu Widow Re-marriage Act, No. I of 1915.
 22. The Indore Contract Act, No. II of 1915.
 23. The Indore Civil Marriage Act, No. I of 1916.
 24. The Indore Oaths Act, No. I of 1917.
 25. The Indore Lunatic Asylum Act, No. II of 1917.
 26. The Indore Lunatic's Estates Preservation Act, No. III of 1917.
 27. The Indore Child Marriage Prevention Act, No. II of 1918 (See Nos. 48 & 99 also).
 28. The Indore Lepers Act, No. III of 1918.
 29. The Indore Court Fees Act, No. IV of 1918.
 30. The Indore Court of Wards Act, No. V of 1918.
 31. The Indore Cattle Trespass Act, No. VI of 1918 (See No. 69 also).
 32. The Indore Land Acquisition Act, No. I of 1919.
 33. The Act to amend the Indore Police Act (No. IV of 1904) No. I of 1921.
 34. Law relating to Opium and certain Intoxicating Drugs, 1922.

35. The Indore Motor Vehicles Act, No. I of 1924.
36. The Indore Life Insurance Act, No. I of 1924 (Finance).
37. The City of Indore Improvement Act, No. II of 1924 (See No. 88 also).
38. The Indore Compulsory Education Act of 1925 (Education).
39. The Indore Societies Registration Act as amended by Act, No. II of 1926.
40. The Indore Public Amusements and Entertainments Act, No. III of 1926 (See No. 95 also).
41. The Indore Negotiable Instruments Act, No. IV of 1926.
42. The Indore Majority Act, No. V of 1926.
43. The Indore Prevention of Gambling (Amendment) Act, No. VI of 1926.
44. The Indore Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Factories Act, No. I of 1927.
45. The Indore Telegraph Offences Act, No. II of 1927.
46. The Indore Municipal (Amendment) Act, No. IV of 1927.
47. The Indore Prohibition of Marriages between Old Men and Minor Girls Act, No. V of 1927.
48. The Indore Criminal Law Amendment Act, No. VI of 1927.
49. The Indore Child Marriage Prevention (Amendment) Act, No. VII of 1927.
50. The Indore Limitation Act, No. VIII of 1927.
51. The Indore Code of Civil Procedure Act, No. IX of 1927.
52. The Indore Customs Act, No. X of 1927.
53. The Indore Electricity Act, No. XI of 1927.
54. The Indore Agricultural Cattle Protection Act, No. XII of 1927.
55. The Indore Pleader's Act, No. XIII of 1927.
56. The Indore Whipping Act, No. I of 1928.
57. The Indore Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, No. II of 1928.
58. The Indore Penal Code (Amendment) Act, No. III of 1928.
59. The Indore Epidemic Diseases Act, No. IV of 1928.
60. The Indore Specific Relief Act, No. V of 1928.
61. The Indore Public Servants' Inquiries Act, No. VI of 1928.
62. The Indore Prevention of Adulteration Act, No. VII of 1928.
63. The Indore Village Panchayat Act, No. VIII of 1928.
64. The Indore General Clauses Act, No. IX of 1928.
65. The Indore Divorce Act, No. X of 1928.
66. The Indore Treasure Trove Act, No. XI of 1928.
67. The Indore Criminal Tribes Act, No. XII of 1928. (See No. 81 also).
68. The Indore Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, No. XIII of 1928.
69. The Indore Explosive Act, No. XIV of 1928.
70. The Indore Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Act, No. XV of 1928.
71. The Indore Forest Act, No. XVI of 1928.
72. The Indore Insolvency Act, No. I of 1929.
73. The Indore Probate and Administration Act, No. II of 1929.
74. The Indore Petroleum Act, No. III of 1929.

75. The Indore Public Charities and Endowments Act, No. IV of 1929.
76. The Indore Patents and Designs Act, No. V of 1929.
77. The Indore Copyright Act, No. VI of 1929 (See No. 100 also).
78. The Indore Control of Brothels and Prostitution Act, No. VII of 1929.
79. The Indore Factories Act, No. VIII of 1929.
80. The Indore Excise Act, No. IX of 1929.
81. The Indore Trusts Act, No. X of 1929.
82. The Indore Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, No. XI of 1929.
83. The Indore Children Act, No. I of 1930.
84. The Indore Cotton Transport Act, No. II of 1930.
85. The Indore Penal Code (Amendment) Act, No. III of 1930.
86. The Indore Easements Act, No. IV of 1930.
87. The Indore Contempt of Courts Act, No. V of 1930.
88. The Indore Arbitration Act, No. VI 1930.
89. The City of Indore Improvement (Amendment) Act, No. VII of 1930.
90. The Indore Christian Marriage Act, No. VIII of 1930.
91. The Indore Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, No. I of 1931.
92. The Indore Guardians and Wards Act, No. II of 1931.
93. The Indore Municipal (Amendment) Act, No. III of 1931.
94. The Indore Nukta Act, No. IV of 1931.
95. The Indore Tobacco Regulation, 1931.
96. The Indore Municipal (Amendment) Act, No. I of 1932.
97. The Indore Public Amusements and Entertainments (Amendment) Act, No. II of 1932.
98. The Indore Poisons Act, No. III of 1932.
99. The Indore Penal Code (Amendment) Act, No. IV of 1932.
100. The Indore Bankers' Books Evidence Act, No. V of 1932.
101. The Indore Child Marriage Prevention (Amendment) Act, No. I of 1933.
102. The Indore Copyright (Amendment) Act, No. II of 1933.
103. The Indore Trade Disputes Act, No. III of 1933.
104. The Indore Municipal (Amendment) Act, No. V of 1933.

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- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Indian Post Office Act of 1908. 2. The Government Savings Banks Act of 1908.¹ | } | Adopted under authority
of Council (vide Judicial
Notification No. 12,
of 21-2-1908). |
|--|---|--|
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APPENDIX V.

Work done by the Courts 1933.

Name of Court.				Opening Balance.	Admitted.	Disposed of.	Closing Balance.
Indore District.							
1.	Small Cause Court, Indore City	2,210	8,612	8,213	2,609
2.	Munsiff Court City Indore	1,069	1,777	1,807	1,039
3.	" " Mhow Manpur	747	2,979	2,753	973
4.	" " Hatod	747	3,330	2,998	1,079
5.	" " Tarana	185	1,922	1,855	252
6.	" " Kannod	462	1,045	1,507	...
7.	" " Khategaon	343	3,544	2,518	1,369
8.	" " Alampur	68	206	233	41
9.	District Magistrate Court City Indore	304	3,978	3,787	995
10.	" " " Dist. Indore	18	66	78	6
11.	" " " Kannod	3	83	34	2
12.	Magistrate Court Depalpur	28	143	123	48
13.	" " Sanwer	33	213	228	23
14.	" " Kantaphor	16	85	84	17
15.	Special Magistrate Court (L.R.) Indore.	1	135	136	...
16.	Superintendent Criminal Tribes Tarana.	1	35	36	...
17.	Special Small Cause Court Indore
Total Indore District				6,735	28,108	26,390	8,453
Nimar District.							
1.	Munsiff Court Mandleshwar	1,038	3,040	2,890	1,188
2.	" " Maheshwar	1,067	2,755	2,546	1,276
3.	" " Khargon	1,127	4,177	4,503	796
4.	" " Burwaha	733	1,164	1,897	...
5.	" " Sanawad	729	4,464	3,439	1,754
6.	" " Sendhwa	404	2,397	2,193	608
7.	" " Nisarpur	254	1,126	1,162	213
8.	" " Bhikangaon	622	2,617	2,248	991
9.	" " Singhana	7	56	59	4
10.	" " Dahi	27	90	86	31
11.	" " Rajgarh	1	1	...
12.	District Magistrate Court Nimar	5	50	43	12
13.	Magistrate Court Kasrawad	64	232	228	68
14.	" " Segaoon	8	56	58	6
15.	" " Warla	15	15	...
16.	" " Nisarpur	2	...	2	...
Total Nimar District				6,087	22,240	21,375	6,952
Garoth District.							
1.	Munsiff Court Garoth	487	1,229	1,324	392
2.	" " Manasa	535	2,822	2,967	390
3.	" " Mehidpur	572	1,868	1,854	536
4.	" " Rampura	644	1,868	2,070	442
5.	" " Bhanpura	379	1,205	1,376	208
6.	" " Zirapur	222	1,212	1,123	311
7.	" " Sunel	128	632	647	113
8.	" " Nandwai	1	45	43	3
9.	District Magistrate Court Garoth	17	90	96	11
10.	" " " Mehidpur	57	252	276	33
11.	Magistrate Court Petlawad	6	52	52	6
12.	" " Narayengarh	10	192	176	26
13.	" " Kanjarda	7	10	15	2
14.	Magistrate Court Sunel	18	60	61	17
15.	Assistant Superintendent Criminal Tribes Narayengarh	10	10	...
Total Garoth District				3,083	11,547	12,090	2,540
Grand Total				15,905	61,895	59,855	17,945

R. S. Date,
Registrar, High Court Indore.

APPENDIX VI.

Offences dealt with by the various Courts 1933.

Tribunals.	Number of offences reported.		Number of persons to be dealt with.											Persons disposed of				Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of pending cases.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of 1932.	Brought to trial in 1933.						Total									
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrants.	Upon Summonses	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1932	1933	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred to.	Died, escaped or transferred.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
High Court of Judicature, Indore	30	37	24	66	6	59	72	...	55	23	3	2	13	7		
Sessions Court Indore, and its subordinate Courts.	5,408	5,880	2,880	2,431	1,640	6,592	6	1	10,331	10,670	3,602	3,021	2,779	97	450	3,661	1,117		
Sessions Court Nimar and its subordinate Courts.	2,776	2,811	1,405	1,248	1,337	3,068	1	4	5,653	5,658	2,170	1,632	1,416	58	227	1,560	601		
Sessions Court Garoth and its subordinate Courts.	2,283	2,359	702	887	£ 14	2,714	..	2	4,067	4,117	1,656	1,034	1,026	52	273	778	374		
Total	10,497	11,087	5,011	4,632	3,497	12,374	7	7	20,110	20,517	7,428	5,742	5,184	210	952	6,012	2,099		

R. S. Date,
Registrar High Court, Indore.

APPENDIX VII.

Result of appeals against the decision passed by the Criminal Courts 1933.

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.																Pending.	
	No. of applications.		Applications rejected.		Sentenced.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiries etc. ordered.			
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	17	18	
High Court of Judicature, Indore ..	175	5	5	135	87	35	22	40	38	2	1	29	22
Sessions Court Indore ...	525	309	222	86	67	42	32	35	35	78	27	195	142	
Sessions Court Nimar. ...	263	50	34	116	99	41	41	29	29	8	6	22	13	58	41	
Sessions Court Garoth ...	182	39	30	51	51	13	13	3	1	34	30	19	14	34	16	32	27	
Total..	1,145	403	291	388	304	131	108	72	68	34	30	62	55	136	57	314	232	

R. S. Date.
Registrar, High Court, Indore.

APPENDIX

Nature and value of the Original Suits

Tribunals.	Opening Balance.		Files, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of		Closing balance.	
	1931	1932	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
High Court of Judicature Indore ...	60	24	9	12	69	36	45	15	24	21
District Court Indore and its subordinate Courts including Small Cause Courts ...	1,884	2,712	8,676	9,973	10,560	12,685	7,848	9,439	2,712	3,246
District Court Nimar and its subordinate Courts including Small Cause Courts ...	1,248	1,831	6,996	7,821	8,244	9,652	6,413	7,462	1,831	2,190
District Court Garoth and its subordinate Courts including Small Cause Courts ...	378	749	4,145	3,613	4,523	4,362	3,774	3,578	749	684
Total ...	3,570	5,316	19,826	21,419	23,396	26,735	18,080	20,594	5,316	6,141

APPENDIX

Nature and results of appeals

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed.		Total.		Disposed of		Closing balance.		Value.
	1931	1932	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High Court of Judicature Indore ...	108	105	355	449	463	554	358	389	105	165	Rs. 4,12,398
District Court Indore, ...	283	243	193	229	476	472	233	199	243	273	46,740
District Court Nimar ...	253	254	225	240	483	494	229	264	254	230	55,162
District Court Garoth ...	100	77	125	133	225	210	148	128	77	82	37,943
Total ...	749	679	898	1,051	1,647	1,730	968	980	679	750	5,52,245

N. B.:—During the year under report the High Court disposed of:—

46 Civil Miscellaneous Applications including Objection Cases.
 102 Civil Revisions.
 15 Civil Reviews.
 1 Civil Reference.

VIII.

filed and disposed of by Civil Courts in 1933.

Suits filed during 1933.									Suits disposed of during 1933.				
Value.	Suits for landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100/-.	Number of suits above Rs. 100/- and under Rs. 500/-.	No. of suits above Rs. 500/- & under Rs. 1000/-.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000/- & under Rs. 5000/-.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000/-.	Ex-parte.	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
9,42,864	...	11	1	...	1	11	...	2	...	13	1,35,452
16,35,546	81	9,437	455	6,846	2,309	500	292	26	2,470	1,681	597	4,691	13,73,743
12,30,141	345	7,296	180	5,093	2,263	280	98	82	1,975	1,444	374	3,669	11,04,950
3,75,321	138	3,434	41	2,738	754	77	41	3	827	795	167	1,889	3,41,815
41,83,873	564	20,178	677	14,677	5,332	857	431	122	5,722	3,922	1,138	10,262	29,55,963

IX.

in the Civil Courts 1933.

Value.	How disposed of.										Average duration.	
	Confirmed.		Reversed.		Amended.		Remanded.		Compromised or otherwise disposed of.			
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3,04,585	193	219	60	80	37	42	30	38	38	10	M. D.	M. D.
4,8,075	126	92	60	32	17	31	10	14	20	30	2 - 21	2 - 20
3,82,277	104	149	57	45	25	10	12	4	31	56	11 - 9	14 - 6
31,317	78	68	27	18	13	9	22	20	8	13	15 - 12	23 - 15
7,16,256	501	528	204	175	92	92	74	76	97	109	8 - 1	7 - 26
										

R. S. Date,

Registrar, High Court, Indore.

APPENDIX X.

Result of applications for Execution in the Civil Courts 1933.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.			Applications brought to register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending at the close of the year.			
	1931.	1932.	Value.	1932.	1933.	Value.	1932.	1933.	Value.	1932.	1933.	Value.	1932.	1933.	Value.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Over 12 months.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1																			
High Court of Judicature Indore	49	42	15,87,312	69	68	7,06,984	112	110	29,84,297	70	59	6,30,173	42	51	17,54,123	26	6	19	
District Court Indore and its subordinate Courts including Small Cause Courts ...	2,008	2,926	10,66,975	7,056	9,887	21,09,089	9,064	12,813	31,76,065	6,138	9,147	17,42,209	2,926	3,666	14,33,855	2,190	760	716	
District Court Nimar and its subordinate Courts including Small Cause Courts ...	1,929	3,460	9,95,994	8,237	10,082	23,16,705	10,166	13,512	33,12,700	6,706	9,581	22,28,797	3,460	3,931	10,88,903	2,566	1,086	279	
District Court Garoth and its subordinate Courts including Small Cause Courts ..	1,011	1,711	3,19,410	4,485	4,232	5,72,810	5,486	5,943	8,92,221	3,785	4,656	5,98,896	1,711	1,287	2,98,324	1,063	178	46	
Total ...	4,997	8,139	39,69,693	19,841	24,239	57,95,590	24,838	32,378	97,65,284	16,699	23,443	51,95,077	8,139	8,935	45,70,206	5,845	2,030	1,060	

R. S. Date,
Registrar, High Court, Indore.

APPENDIX XI.

CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*

	TOTAL	44	44	...	88	6	2	36	26	21	5	52
11 302,303	Murder ...	22	38	...	60	2	2	28	7	12	13	32
12 307	Attempts at murder ...	5	6	...	11	1	1	5	4	2	...	6
13 304,308	Culpable homicide ...	10	4	...	14	...	1	1	10	2	...	13
14 376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	2	21	...	23	9	...	8	8	6	1	15
15 377	Unnatural offence ...	6	15	1	20	...	1	5	8	6	1	16
16 317,318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	4	...	6	1	...	1	4	1	...	5
17 305,306,309	Attempts at, and abetment of suicide ...	10	28	...	38	5	1	14	14	5	5	24
18 325,326,329,331,333,335	Grievous hurt ...	85	166	1	250	9	...	72	86	80	12	179
19 328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt
20 324,327,330	Hurt ...	39	84	1	122	16	1	42	23	47	10	81
21 363 to 369 and 372, 373,371	Kidnapping or abduction, selling etc. for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	20	22	...	42	5	...	9	15	10	8	33
22 346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	1	3	...	4	1	2	...	1	3
22-A 332,353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty ...	27	31	...	58	6	...	29	17	9	3	29
23 354,356,357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined ...	31	70	2	99	10	1	34	22	31	12	67
24 304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	5	14	...	19	4	...	5	4	7	3	14
	TOTAL	265	506	5	766	68	8	254	224	218	70	517
	CARRIED OVER	309	551	5	855	74	10	290	251	239	75	570

COLUMN 4.—This should be included in all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders. COLUMN 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false. COLUMN 15.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

APPENDIX XI, PART I.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	No. pending from previous year.	No. reported in the year.	No. in which investigation was refused.	No. remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5-6).	No. proved or declared to be false.	No. due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	No. pending at end of year.	True cases.					Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Serial No.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected.	or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		BROUGHT FORWARD	309	551	5	855	74	10	290	251	239	75	570	
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity...	34	14	...	48	5	...	17	8	5	18	31	25	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	24	53	...	77	11	...	20	23	19	22	57	26	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	8	26	...	34	2	...	13	1	6	14	21	27	
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	5	14	...	19	6	...	7	3	6	3	12	28	
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence having made preparation for hurt	240	1,335	181	1,394	67	5	156	179	63	996	1,419	29	
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	1	1	1	1	30	
		TOTAL	312	1,442	181	1,573	91	5	213	215	92	1,053	1,541	

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
31	341 to 344	{ Wrongful restraint and confinement Rash act causing hurt or endangering life Compulsory labour	10	16	1	25	1	...	8	4	10	3	18	31
32	346,337		3	13	...	16	2	...	2	5	6	3	14	32
32-A	374		...	1	...	1	1	1	...	32-A
TOTAL			13	30	1	42	3	...	10	9	17	6	33	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																
33	379 to 382	{ Theft Criminal breach of trust Receiving stolen property Cheating ... Criminal or house-trespass and lurk- ing house trespass or house-breaking Breaking closed receptacle	189	3,157	2,272	1,074	62	5	155	332	72	515	3,191	33
34	406 to 409		66	314	13	367	21	2	69	76	31	191	311
35	411 to 414		29	77	1	105	3	...	21	55	9	20	85	34
36	419,420		15	14	...	29	1	...	9	11	8	1	20	35
37	447,448,453, & 456	52	98	9	141	3	...	39	52	22	28	111	36
38	461,462	12	47	16	43	5	...	10	11	16	6	49	37
38		3	11	2	12	3	3	...	6	11	38
TOTAL			366	3,718	2,313	1,771	95	7	306	540	158	767	3,778
CARRIED OVER			1,000	5,741	2,500	4,241	263	22	819	1,015	506	1,901	5,922

APPENDIX XI, PART I.—(Concluded).

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	No. pending from previous year.	No. reported in the year.	No. in which investigation was refused.	No. remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5-6).	No. proved or declared to be false.	No. due to mistake of law or fact or declaration non-cognizable.	No. pending at end of year.	True cases.						Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Serial No.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases, ending in conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		BROUGHT FORWARD	1,000	5,741	2,500	4,241	263	22	819	1,015	506	1,901	5,922	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	..	2	..	5	1	1	2	2	5	39
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294.	Public nuisances	..	49	..	74	4	..	22	14	30	8	52	40
40-A	Offences under section 33	Indore Police Act	..	248	..	291	53	199	38	1	238	40 A
41	Offences under Indore Criminal Procedure Code, Special and Local Laws declared to be cognizable	Vagrancy and good behaviour security under sections 98, 99 Indore C. P. Code	..	504	..	626	143	354	127	2	483	41
		Arms Rules	
		Abkari Act	
		Opium Act	
		Gambling Act	..	54	..	65	3	..	22	33	9	1	43	
		Tobacco Regulations	

[illegible]

These cases are not all cognizable under section 3 (f) of the Indore Criminal Procedure Code, but they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of convenience.

B. C. Taylor,

Inspector-General of Police,

Holkar State.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1933.

Return of persons concerned in cases.

XVII

8	224,225,225-B & 226	Other offences against public justice..	9	10	19	12	3	...	4	8
9	143 to 153,157,158,159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	239	176	4	...	411	45	146	...	220	9
10	140,170,171	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	2	4	2	2	10
		TOTAL	254	225	5	...	474	82	163	...	229	
CLASS II.— <i>Serious offences against the person.</i>															
11	302,303	Murder ...	33	70	9	...	94	7	34	...	53	11
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	5	9	14	4	3	...	7	12
13	304,308	Culpable homicide ...	9	5	14	10	3	...	1	13
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	2	35	1	...	36	9	7	...	20	14
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	7	12	19	9	9	...	1	15
16	317,318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	4	5	9	4	4	...	1	16
17	305,306,309	Attempts at, and abetment of suicide.	7	25	2	...	30	10	9	...	11	17
18	325,326,329,331,333,335	Grievous hurt ...	163	297	5	...	455	121	176	...	158	18
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	19
20	324,327,330	Hurt ...	55	118	1	...	172	26	73	...	73	20
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373,371	Kidnapping or abduction, selling etc. for prostitution and dealing in slaves	56	47	5	...	98	24	31	...	43	21
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	3	5	2	3	22
22-A	332,353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty	63	56	119	30	32	...	57	22-A
23	354,356,357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined ...	36	61	2	...	95	23	40	...	32	23
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	4	13	17	4	8	...	5	24
		TOTAL	446	756	25	...	1,177	283	429	...	465	
		CARRIED OVER	700	981	30	...	1,651	365	592	...	694	

APPENDIX XI, PART II.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in investigation on bail under section 159 C.P.C. at beginning of year	As concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police during the year.	Released under section 158 Indore C.P. Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	No. in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Serial No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		BROUGHT FORWARD	700	981	30	...	1,651	365	592	...	694	
		CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against person and property, or against-property only.</i>													
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	54	71	13	...	112	29	31	...	52	25
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery ...	29	67	4	...	92	31	33	...	28	26
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offenses,	8	22	30	2	9	...	19	27
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	3	14	17	3	6	...	8	28
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence having made preparation for hurt ...	226	486	121	...	591	260	159	...	172	29
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	11	1	12	4	8	30
		TOTAL	331	661	138	...	854	329	246	...	279	

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.													
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement...	13	27	...	40	4	21	...	15	31
32	336,337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	3	11	...	14	5	7	...	2	32
32-A	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	1	...	1	32-A
		TOTAL	16	39	...	55	9	29	...	17	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.													
33	379 to 382	Theft { ordinary	215	756	66	...	905	592	167	33
		... { cattle	75	195	14	...	256	116	72	
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust...	28	72	5	...	95	58	11	34
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	24	16	1	...	39	20	10	35
36	419,420	Cheating ...	80	90	4	...	166	69	45	36
37	447,448,453, & 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	35	63	98	13	66	37
38	461,462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	4	6	3	38
		TOTAL	459	1,196	90	...	1,565	871	371	
		CARRIED OVER	1,506	2,877	258	...	4,125	1,574	1,238	

APPENDIX XI. PART II.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.													Serial No.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
1	2	3	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on bail under section 159 C. P. Code at beginning of year	taken up by the police reported to or in cases as concerned in cases	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 158 Indore C. P. Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	No. in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	No. arrested.	No. convicted.	No. acquitted.	16	
39	295, 296, 297	BROUGHT FORWARD	1,506	2,377	258	4,125	1,574	1,238	...	1,313	39
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294	Offences against religion ..	3	3	1	2	40
40-A	Offences under section 33	Public nuisances	21	51	1	71	14	32	...	25	40-A
41	Offences under Indore Vagrancy and good behaviour security under sections 98, 99 Indore C. P. Code ...	Indore Police-Act	96	430	526	342	96	...	88	41
	Criminal Procedure	...	133	509	2	640	361	135	...	144	
	Code, Special and	Arms Rules	
	Local Laws declared	Abkari Act	
	to be cognizable	Opium Act	
		Gambling Act	62	257	3	316	123	67	...	126	
		Brothel Act ...	1	1	...	1	
		Telegraph Act	
		Explosive Act	
		Game Act ...	1	10	11	9	2	

[illegible]

These cases are not all cognizable under section 3 (F) of the Indore Criminal Procedure Code, but they are shown in Statement A, for the sake of convenience.

B. C. Taylor,
Inspector-General of Police,
Holkar State.

APPENDIX XII, PART I.

Import Tariff.

In force from 16-7-1932.

Serial No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty.			Weight, Value and Number.	Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.		
1	Sugar refined (including sugarcandy, Battasas and Harkangans). ...	1	12	0	Per maund.	
2	Unrefined sugar, Molasses (Gur) Rab and articles made thereof. ...	0	8	0	" "	
3	Spices Betelnuts, Pepper, Chillies, Mustard and other spices and condiments. ...	6	4	0	Per cent.	Advalorem,
4	Rice (husked or unhusked) including Dhan, Sal, Murmura and rice flour ...	6	4	0	" "	"
5	Vegetable oils (of Tilli, Rameli, Alsi, Opiumseed, Coconut and other oilseeds.) ...	0	8	0	Per maund.	
6	Vegetable oil commonly known as vegetable ghee. ...	5	0	0	" "	
7	Ghee and butter ...	0	8	0	" "	
8	Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Ovaltine and other similar stimulating drinks. ...	6	4	0	Per cent.	"
9	Biscuits, Cakes, Chocolates Toffees, Jam, Sweets and other confectionery of all kinds Juices, Vinegar, Sauce, Bottled Pickles etc. ...	6	4	0	" "	"
10	Fruits (excluding vegetables) fresh, dried and preserved. ...	4	11	0	" "	"
11	Liquors, Wines, Beer, Rum, Whisky and all alcoholic drinks containing more than 2 P. O. Proof spirit. ...	12	8	0	" "	"
12	Tobacco, Snuff and Biddies ...	6	4	0	" "	"
13	Foreign Tobacco including Cigars and Cigarettes manufactured in India and foreign countries. ...	6	4	0	" "	"
14	Unginned cotton. ...	1	0	0	Per mani.	
15	Ginned cotton ...	3	0	0	" "	
16	Cotton seeds. ...	1	2	0	" "	
17	Oilseeds (Tilli, Rameli, Opiumseed, Groundnuts and other oil seeds). ...	3	2	0	Per cent.	"
18	*Mahua. ...	3	0	0	Per maund.	
19	Timber ...	3	0	0	Per cart	
20	Ohuna, Cement, Bricks, Marble and plaster of Paris decorations. ...	3	2	0	Per cent.	
21	Paving stones, red sand stones, tiles of all kinds and articles made of stone and other building materials. ...	1	9	0	" "	
22	Bamboos ...	2	0	0	" cart	
23	Coal ...	0	8	0	" ton.	
24	Coke and Charcoal ...	2	0	0	" cart	
25	Firewood ...	0	4	0	" "	
26	Metallic ores of Copper, Zinc, Iron, Brass etc. ...	1	9	0	" cent	"
27	Metal sheets and old utensils imported as raw materials for manufacture of finished goods. ...	1	9	0	" "	"
28	Kerosene oil ...	0	4	0	" canister of 4 gallons.	A tinnage duty of one anna per tin to be charged on oil sold from Bulk oil Installation in Indore City. If this oil is imported within the State after paying tinnage duty an import duty at the rate of 0-3-0 annas per canister only be charged thereon.
29	Petrol, Petroleum and other mineral oils ...	0	4	0	" "	
30	Col Tar (dry and wet) Turpentine, Lubricating oil, Methylated spirits and Motor spirits ...	3	2	0	Per cent.	Advalorem,

*To be levied in the following areas only.—

Mahidpur District and Petlawad Pargana under Huzur Shree Shankar Order No. 48 of 5-5-1925.

Bhilegaon and Sendhwa Parganas under Cabinet Resolution No. 574 dated 9-5-1928,

Segaon Pargana under Cabinet Resolution No. 384 dated 16-3-1929.

APPENDIX XII, PART I.—(Concluded).

Serial No.	NAME OF ARTICLES	Rate of Duty.			Weight Value and Number.	Remarks.
		Rs	A.	P		
31	Cotton, Silk (including artificial silk) and woollen cloth and yarn and all kinds of woven knitted or plated goods of yarn and fibre, Hats, caps, Umbrellas, Parachutes and parts thereof and rubber goods. Water proofs oilskins and wearing apparel	2	2	0	Per cent.	Advalorem.
32	Gwalior made cloth	7	13	0	" "	
33	Gold and articles made thereof	0	2	0	Per tola.	Excluding ornaments proper.
34	Silver and articles made thereof	0	8	0	, 100 tolas	"
35	Utensils of Brass and Copper and other manufactures thereof	4	11	0	Per cent.	Advalorem.
36	Galvanized and corrugated Iron sheets	6	4	0	" "	"
37	Ironware of all kinds (enamelled or unenamelled) and articles made of plated gold and silver aluminium Tinsheet and other metals not otherwise specified. Cutlery (knives, forks, cork-screws, scissors) and arms (Swords daggers, foils etc.) ...	6	4	0	" "	"
38	Musical instruments including Harmoniums, Gramophones Radio sets and parts thereof, Clocks and watches and parts thereof, Domestic Refrigerators and all kinds of Electrical goods	6	4	0	" "	"
39	†Glassware (including Bangles and soda water bottles) Crockery, China, Porcelane, Lacquered and glazed earthenware	6	4	0	" "	"
40	Glass sheets	1	9	0	" "	"
41	†All kinds of machines and machinery	3	2	0	" "	"
42	Furniture, Cabinetware and articles made of cane and of wood, Printed Lacquered or varnished ...	6	4	0	" "	"
43	Dyes and colours	6	4	0	" "	"
44	Chemicals, Drugs and medicines	3	2	0	" "	"
45	Leather (tanned or partly tanned)	3	2	0	" "	"
46	Articles made of leather	6	4	0	" "	"
47	Toys, Games, Playingcards and requisites for games and sports, Dolls, Statues and Models, Ivory and articles made thereof, Buttons, Articles made of shell and bone, Cigar and Cigarette-holders including Hukka and Pipes	6	4	0	" "	"
48	Ammunition	3	2	0	" "	"
49	Sulphur, Gunpowder and other explosive ammunition for Firearms and Fireworks	6	4	0	" "	"
50	Matches	6	4	0	" "	"
51	Gunny bags (Bardana)	3	2	0	" "	"
52	Soap, Perfumery (including Musk and Saffron) and Toilet requisites including hairoils scents, Wax powders etc.	6	4	0	" "	"
53	Candles, tapers and other manufactures of wax ...	3	2	0	" "	"
54	Flax and articles made of flax. Jute, Moonj, Ramban and Ambadi	3	2	0	" "	"
55	Hartal, Sangjira, Geru, Multani Chalk, Mineral salts	3	2	0	" "	"
56	Starch for Laundry purposes	1	9	0	" "	"
57	Tembru leaves	4	11	0	" "	"
58	Dried roots, barks, leaves, seeds and stems which are eatable	3	2	0	" "	"
59	Paper made articles, Stationery including needles, tags, Pins, Rubbers Erasers, Lac and Chapdi ...	6	4	0	" "	"
60	Conveyances, Carriages, Cycles, Perambulators, Motor cars and all other Vehicles intended for carrying passengers and parts thereof. ...	3	2	0	" "	"

†Excluding scientific apparatus.

†All kinds of Agricultural Machinery and implements are exempted as per Cabinet Resolution No. 1268 dated 29-8-1928.

S. V. Kanungo,
Customs Commissioner, Holkar State, Indore.

APPENDIX XII, PART II

Export Tariff

In force from 16-7-1932.

Serial No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Rate of duty			Weight Value or Number.	Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.		
1	Wheat and Barley (including flour thereof	0	9	0	Per mani.	
2	Juar (including flour thereof)	0	6	0	" "	
3	Makka (" " ")	0	6	0	" "	
4	Bajara (" " ")	1	8	0	" "	
5	Cereals:--Moong, Urad, Chawla, Masur, Gram, and pulses and flour thereof	1	8	0	" "	
6	Tuar and its pulses	1	4	0	" "	
7	Ghee and Butter	4	0	0	Per maund.	
8	Milk	1	0	0	" "	
9	Mawa, Cream and Curds	2	0	0	" "	
10	Spices and condiments e. g. chilly, Jira, Adrak Askand, Sonth Dhania, Haldi, and Garlics	0	8	0	" "	
11	Onions	0	2	0	" "	
12	Unginned cotton	0	13	0	" "	
13	Ginned cotton	0	11	0	" "	
14	Pressed cotton	0	9	6	" "	
15	Cotton seeds	0	3	0	" "	
16	Cotton waste	0	4	0	" "	
17	Oilseeds (Tilli, Rameli, Linseed Poppy, Groundnut Karedi, Mahuwaseed, Rai Sarsu, Castorseed) Oils and Oilcakes thereof	0	4	0	" "	
18	Ajwan.	6	4	0	Per cent.	Advalorum.
19	Tobacco	0	6	0	Per maund.	
20	Cow and heifer	0	0	0	...	Export prohibited.
21	She buffalo	1	4	0	Per head.	
22	He buffalo and he-calves.	0	8	0	" "	
23	Bullock.	1	0	0	" "	
24	Horse and Mule	1	0	0	" "	
25	Pony.	0	8	0	" "	
26	Camel.	1	0	0	" "	
27	Goats and sheep	0	2	0	" "	
28	Honey, Lac, Gum, Tanning material and barks of all kinds.	1	0	0	" maund.	
29	Flax and articles made thereof	0	8	0	" "	
30	Hides large	0	4	0	" head	
31	Hides small	0	2	0	" "	
32	Bones uncrushed	2	0	0	" cart	
33	Bones crushed	0	8	0	" "	
34	Wool	1	0	0	" maund.	
35	Mahuwa flowers,	0	4	0	" "	

S. V. Kanungo,

Customs Commissioner, Holkar State, Indore.

Road length and cost of construction (total upto the end of 1932-33).

Serial No.	Name of Road.	Total Length.		Cost of construction.	Inspection bungalows at.	Remarks.
		Metalled in miles.	Unmetalled in miles.			
INDORE DIVISION						
1	Indore-Khudel Phali Raghogarh Road including Khurel village road	M. 22	F. 854	1,41,864	1 Khurel	Length from old Palace. Old Road, Cost for portion newly constructed from Depalpur to Gautampura only.
2	Ajnod Sawer Road	7	121	16,319	1 Sawer	
3	Palia Hatod road	4	3,960	32,258	...	
4	Betma Motibillod road	4	497	44,615	...	
5	Bamnia Petlawad Road	9	150	99,484	1 Petlawad	
6	Indore Sawer Road	18	3,960	1,20,300	...	
7	Palasia Road	1	2,170	Not known	...	
8	Indore-Depalpur-Chambal road including Depalpur village road	36	2,310	1,21,760	1 Hatod 2 Depalpur 3 Chambal	
8A	Gautampura village road	0	3,300	4,503	...	
9	Indore Betma Ghatabillod Road	22	3,015	Not known	1 Machal	
10	Ralamandal road	1	3,960	do.	...	
11	Mhow Neemuch road including Mhow village road	4	5,016	do.	...	
12a	Main city road from Bombay Agra to Hansdas bridge	3	2,310	do.	...	
b	Dasera maidan road	2	2,796	do.	...	
c	Kesharbag road	2	2,540	do.	...	
d	West East Manikbagh road	2	295	do.	...	
e	Sukhniwas Hawa bungalow road	3	3,990	do.	...	
f	Fort Bijasani road	1	466	do.	...	
g	Fort Banganga road	1	1,120	do.	...	
h	Dewas Panjrapol road...	1	2,565	do.	...	
i	Bijasani Hill road	0	3,140	5,856	...	
j	Road running from Mhow Naka to Labriabheru	0	3,300	Not known	...	
k	Road joining burning ghat and Labbria-bheru Dhar road	0	1,980	do.	...	
l	Other small branches of roads	2	3,440	do.	...	
13	Fatehabad-Chandrawatganj road	1	420	5,465	...	

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APPENDIX XIII (Continued).

Serial No.	Name of Road.	Total length.		Cost of construction	Inspection bungalows at.	Remarks.
		Metalled in miles.	Unmetalled in miles.			
NIMAWAR SUB DIVISION.						
14	Nimawar Dhanlalao road ...	38	3,561	4,16,088	1 Bijwara 2 Kannod 3 Khategaon 4 Nimawar	
15	Khategaon Satwas road ...	16	2,805	1,98,797	1 Ajnas 2 Satwas	
16	Khategaon Town road ...	0	1,400	Not Known	...	
17	Bijwar Satwas Kantaphor road ...	14	1,320	1,62,644	...	
RAMPURA DIVISION.						
18	Shamgarh Chandwasa road ...	12	2,805	1,27,290	1 Shamgarh 2 Chandwasa	
19	Approach road to Shamgarh goods shed.	0	3,300	Not Known	...	}
20	Garoth Bolia road ...	11	2,475	1,32,604	1 Garoth 2 Bolia	
21	Garoth Rampura road ...	17	4,710	3,43,588	...	
22	Approach road to Garoth railway station.	1	1,220	3,245	...	
23	Approach road to Garoth buildings.	1	3,960	18,991	...	
24	Service road between Garoth and Bhanpura.	Not Known	...	
25	Garoth Mailkheda road ...	8	4,752	67,047	...	
26	Piplia Bhanpura road...	64	4,800	Not Known	1 Piplia 2 Narayan- garh 3 Kukre- shwar 4 Rampura 5 Bhamori 6 Bhanpura	
27	Bhanpura Osara Road...	7	1,873	57,520	...	

28	Approach road to Narayangarh town	...	0	2,550	...	Not known	9,147	...
29	Approach road to Tharod Railway Station	...	0	3,960	...	do.
30	Approach road to Chhatra at Bhanpura	...	0	2,222	...	do.
31	Piplia Bhanpura Mhow Neemuch road	...	0	3,453	...	do.
32	Mhow Neemuch road	3	854
33	Shrawan Manasa road...	...	2	2,640	...	1,883
34	Approach road to Manasa village both ends	...	0	3,295	...	Not known
35	Jirapur Chapahera road	...	9	2,720	...	62,854	1 Jirapur	...
36	Bhanpura-By-pass road	...	0	3,000	...	5,200
37	Jirapur Machalpur road	Under construction.	1 Machalpur	...
MEHIDPUR SUB DIVISION.								
38	Maxi-Tarana-Rupakheri Ghosla road including feeder road to Rly goods shed and Tarana Bazar road	...	29	4,470	...	2,82,021	1 Tarana & Makdone	...
39	Indore section of Ujjain Agar road including Ferry	...	11	1,980	...	Not known
40	Approach road	10	do.
41	Indore section of Bombay Agra road	...	30	2,807	...	2,24,512	1 Gogapur	...
42	Gogapur-Mehidpur-Ghosla Road	...	4	2,510	...	41,332	2 Mehidpur	...
43	Alampur Ratanpura road	...	0	1,707	...	2,758
	New branch road from Gogapur Ghosla road towards Kharwa
NIMAR DIVISION.								
44	Sanawad Khargone road	...	29	3,450	...	Not known	1 Sanawad	...
	2 Satajana	...
	3 Ahirkheda	...
45	Khargone Daisgaon road	...	37	4,986	...	1,70,608	4 Gogaon	...
	5 Khargone	...
	1 Belali	...
	2 Bhicangaon	...
	3 Bhatalpura	...
46	Khargone Oon Julwania Road	...	26	3,960	...	3,05,507
47	Gogaon Gugriakhedi road	...	6	1,057	...	45,665
48	Thikri Talwara Road	7	2,840	...	Not known	1 Dawana (Rest Shed)	...
49	Kukshi Chikhalda road including Dhar & duel portion	...	12	3,802	...	do.	1 Nisarpur	...
50	Approach road to Trestile bridge at Chikhalda	...	0	4,140	...	do.
51	Approach road to Sandhwa Bazar road	...	0	2,362	...	do.
52	Mandlesar Khargone road	...	26	1,300	...	1,63,566	1 Kasrawad	...

Appendix XIII. (Concluded).

Serial No.	Name of Road.	Total length.		Cost of construction.	Inspection bungalows at.	Remarks.
		Metalled in miles.	Unmetalled in miles.			
53	Barwaha Mahesar road including Barwaha and Mahesar town Road	32	4,762	62,830	1 Piplia 2 Mandlesar 3 Mahesar	
54	Garden Road from gate to gate at Daryao Mahal at Barwaha	0	3,250	Not known	...	
55	Approach road to Nurbada Mahal at Barwaha	0	2,220	do.	...	
56	Barwaha railway station approach road	0	2,160	do.	...	
57	Katcha approach road to Nurbada river at Mandlesar	do.	...	
			0	600	...	
58	Jamghat road	do.	...	
59	Sanawad kly-goods shed Road	0	900	do.	...	
60	Manpur Khurdi road	5	0	do.	...	
61	Manpur Sherpur Road... ..	3	0	do.	...	
62	Minor roads Manpur	2	3,300	do.	...	

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B. L. Modak,
Chief Engineer,
Holkar State, Indore.

APPENDIX XIV.

Receipts of the year 1932-33

(Compared with those of the previous year.)

Sl. No.	Budget Heads.	1932-33.	1931-32.
I.	Land Revenue.	57,33,519	50,23,365
II.	Excise. ...	13,79,039	9,44,495
III.	Customs	12,06,501	10,89,643
IV.	Industrial Tax & Royalties on Factories.	1,61,770	2,16,689
V.	Forest. ...	5,03,597	5,59,737
VI.	Stamps. ...	6,81,875	6,26,998
VII.	A. Courts. ...	95,989	89,352
	B. Jails. ...	16,092	11,637
VIII.	Registration ...	16,180	14,375
IX.	Police. ...	2,424	1,929
X.	Cattle Pounds. ...	43,678	46,484
XI.	Education. ...	69,488	59,602
XII.	Medical & Rao Sanatorium. ...	37,310	31,859
XIII.	Stationery & Press. ...	59,749	38,233
XIV.	Post Office. ...	35,784	32,997
XV.	P. W. Department. ...	1,25,315	83,032
XVI.	State Mills. ...	23,327	58,557
XVII.	Interest. ...	8,20,539	8,77,848
XVIII.	Treaty & Political Receipts. ...	2,03,749	2,03,749
XIX.	Huzur Khajana. ...	60,650	80,081
XX.	Gardens. ...	14,436	13,068
XXI.	Palace (House-hold.) ...	9,447	19,486
XXII.	Army. ...	31,249	23,228
XXIII.	Religious Endowment & Charitable Department. ...	13,635	13,977
XXIV.	Boiler Inspection. ...	14,050	12,400
XXV.	Contribution on account of Supervision of Courts of Wards, Estates & audit of Municipal account. ...	13,973	15,941
XXVI.	Indore Electric Supply... ...	2,73,556	2,45,096
XXVII.	Cotton Contract. ...	73,371	78,284
XXVIII.	City Improvement Trust. ...	5,247	20,183
XXIX.	Proceeds of the Buildings given to Cloth-Market.	55,000
	Survey & Settlement. ...	3	8
	Total ..	1,17,25,557	1,05,87,347

A. G. Sharma,
Accountant General,
Holkar State, Indore.

APPENDIX XV.

Expenditure of the year 1932-1933 (Compared with that of the previous year).'

S. No.	Budget Head.	1932-33.	1931-32.
1	Palace ...	17,84,804	19,66,869
2	Direct Demand on Revenue ...	1,87,283	1,89,987
3	House-hold and Karkhanas ...	3,87,914	4,16,668
4	Land Revenue and Land Records ...	10,56,349	10,37,091
5	Customs ...	1,46,443	1,64,662
6	Excise ...	1,02,896	1,02,911
7	Stamps ...	23,385	43,737
8	Forest and Shikar ...	2,04,745	2,10,765
9	Registration ...	1,985	2,224
10	General Administration ...	5,32,338	5,62,548
11	Law & Justice ...	4,06,615	4,05,645
12	Police & Fire Brigade ...	6,18,290	6,32,903
13	Education ...	7,65,040	7,56,788
14	Medical & Rao Sanatorium ...	2,66,974	2,94,129
15	Stationery & Printing ...	45,047	46,291
16	P. W. Department ...	19,94,199	30,77,507
17	Pensions, Gratuities & Special Allowances ...	4,35,392	3,67,953
18	Army ...	9,29,766	10,51,438
19	Religious Endowment & Charitable Department ...	2,50,392	2,48,653
20	Mills Inspector's Office ...	10,340	12,126
21	Leave & Transit Charges ...	30,373	28,734
22	Miscellaneous ...	5,10,233	17,83,344
23	Boiler Inspector's Office ...	2,426	4,283
24	Cattle Pounds ...	20,994	20,947
25	Superintendent, Jagir Estates	5,874
26	Refunds ...	21,482	52,145
27	Rural Development Department ...	37,480	41,305
28	Yeshwant Club
29	Indore Electric Supply ...	3,02,080	3,11,855
30	Public Health & Sanitation ...	30,746	35,072
31	General Unforeseen
32	Special Departments ...	41,178	51,048
	Total ...	1,11,47,213	1,39,25,462

A. G. Sharma,

*Accountant General,
Holkar State, Indore.*

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities in the books of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar at the end of September 1933 (shown in thousands).

S. No.	LIABILITIES.	S. No.	ASSETS.
I.	Reserve Funds. Famine Reserve66 Road Development Fund84 Cotton Cess Fund 1.99 Baitan Mal Fund62 4.11	I.	Cash Balance including current account. Balances with Banks 26.93
II.	Local Funds. Indore City Municipality 1.80 Sanyogtagunj Municipality09 Town Improvement Trust14 City Improvement Trust25 2.28	II.	Investments and Securities 4½ % Railway Loan 94.00 3½ % G. P. Notes 5.00 Funds with the Government of India to meet the yearly payments on account of Mahidpur Coutin- gent and Malwa Bhl Corps 23.81 122.81
III.	Deposits. Judicial and others 17.06 Uncashed Cheques 2.02 Unpaid Transfer Receipts 2.89 21.97	III.	Shares in Industrial concerns 23.89
IV.	Endowments for Charitable & Educational purposes. 1.12	IV.	Fixed Deposits in Banks 16.79
V.	Loans to be paid to the Bank of India Ltd. Bombay 5.83 Total 35.31 Closing Balance under the Government Account 190.30 Grand Total 2.25.61	V.	Recoverable Advances. Motor Car Advance17 House Building Advance 1.10 1.27
		VI.	Loans given by the Government 80.85
		VII.	Permanent Advance 1.24
		VIII.	Departmental Balances 1.83 Grand Total 225.61

A. G. Sharma,
Accountant General,
Holkar State, Indore.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Educational Institutions and the number of pupils attending them at the end of the year 1933.

Institutions with their grades.	No. of Institutions.		No. of pupils.		Number of pupils according to language taught.													
	1932	1933	1932	1933	English		Hindi.		Urdu.		Marathi.		Gujrati.		Sanskrit.		Special.	
					1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
A.—FOR BOYS.																		
(a) Maintained by the State Education Department.	255	256	25,946	26,938	3,330	3,306	19,657	20,588	1,238	1,308	1,637	1,649	84	87	
High Schools	4	4	1,437	1,384	1,437	1,384	
Maharashtram	1	1	33	...	33	
Middle Schools	21	21	5,800	5,749	1,801	1,922	3,820	3,682	40	40	135	105	
Upper Primary Schools	108	111	12,662	13,924	59	...	10,696	11,816	779	771	1,128	1,337	
Lower Primary Schools	119	117	5,884	5,748	5,095	5,044	415	497	374	207	
Special Normal School	1	1	46	46	46	46	
School of Art	1	1	84	87	84	87	
Private Schools.	297	210	7,147	6,975	1,027	765	3,823	3,295	1,411	2,236	152	149	734	246	76	
Aided Schools.	16	17	1,515	1,842	123	150	545	884	657	787	190	21	
Un-aided Schools.	281	193	5,632	5,133	904	615	3,278	2,411	754	1,449	152	149	544	225	76	
B.—FOR GIRLS.																		
(a) Maintained by the State Education Department.	42	42	3,973	4,431	491	391	2,040	2,247	347	337	1,095	1,453	
High School ...	1	1	432	464	285	296	147	168	
Training School	1	1	250	255	97	31	213	224	
Middle School.	1	1	217	215	106	64	1,146	111	151	
Upper Primary Schools.	18	21	1,562	1,835	63	...	1,011	80	488	609	
Lower Primary Schools.	21	18	1,512	1,662	816	877	347	257	349	528	
Private Schools ...	5	12	417	683	...	25	390	621	...	12	27	25	
Aided Schools	1	1	197	203	...	25	170	153	27	25	
Un-aided Schools	4	11	220	480	220	468	...	12	
GRAND TOTAL	599	520	37,483	39,027	4,848	4,487	25,910	26,751	2,996	3,893	2,911	3,279	734	246	208	84	163	

D. B. Ranade,
Director, School Education,
Holkar State, Indore.

APPENDIX XIX.

**Territorial distribution of State Educational Institutions
at the end of the year 1933.**

District and Pargana.	For Boys.							For Girls.							Grand total.
	High schools.	Training schools.	Middle schools.	Upper Primary schools.	Lower Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.	High school.	Training school.	Middle schools.	Upper Primary schools.	Lower Primary schools.	Special school.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
INDORE CITY.	2	...	6	17	20	1	46	1	1	1	7	15	...	25	71
INDORE DISTRICT.															
Depalpur.	4	3	...	7	1	1	8
Indore.	1	1	5	8	...	15	15
Mhow	5	6	...	11	11
Manpur.	1	1	2	...	4	1	1	5
Petlawad.	1	1	...	2	2
Sawer.	3	4	...	7	7
MEHIDPUR DISTRICT.															
Alampur	3	2	...	5	5
Mehidpur.	1	2	3	...	6	1	1	7
Tarana.	1	5	11	...	17	1	1	18
NEMAWAR DISTRICT.															
Kannode.	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	4
Kantaphod.	3	3	...	6	6
Khategaon.	4	5	...	9	1	1	10
NEMAD DISTRICT.															
Barwaha.	2	2	3	...	7	2	2	9
Bhikangaon.	4	5	...	9	9
Ksarawad.	6	5	...	11	1	...	1	12
Khargone.	1	1	10	6	...	18	1	1	19
Maheshwar.	1	6	4	...	11	2	2	13
Nisarpur.	1	2	4	...	7	7
Shegaon.	7	1	...	8	8
Sendhwa.	1	3	...	4	4
RAMPURA-BHANPURA DISTRICT.															
Bhanpura.	1	2	1	...	4	4
Garoth.	1	4	6	...	11	1	1	12
Rampura.	1	...	2	3	...	6	1	1	7
Jirapur.	1	2	2	...	5	5
Sunel.	1	1	2	...	4	4
Manasa.	2	7	3	...	12	1	2	...	3	15
Nandwai.	1	1	1
Total ...	4	1	22	111	117	1	256	1	1	1	21	18	0	42	298

D. B. Ranade,
Director, School Education,
Holkar State, Indore.

